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## ONLY ONE WAY OUT SEEN AS TO DUBLIN STRIKE

This Believed to Be for Skilled Artisans, Who Are in Great Demand, to Go Back to Work With Some Unskilled Men

### LARKIN IS FOR ALL

Labor Leader Demands Return of Everybody Without Victimization, but It Is Not Believed He Can Enforce the Plan

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON.—Negotiations between the employers and the men in Dublin have ended in complete failure. Undoubtedly the point over which they broke down was the question of reinstatement.

On the one hand, James Larkin demands that all the strikers shall be taken back without victimization to any. On the other hand, the employers insist that this is impossible, though William Murphy has declared that if the strike were called off 95 per cent of the men would immediately find employment.

After considering carefully the statements of both sides, and after weighing the words of representatives at the conference and talking to many of the men who took part in it, it would seem as if, for the moment, there was only one way out.

The great demand of the employers is for skilled labor.

An agreement might, it is admitted, in a moment be come to by which skilled artisans of the different unions might be returned to work, and in the event of such an arrangement all the unskilled laborers connected with these trades in Mr. Larkin's organization would be reemployed.

This would mean that a certain number of members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union would be left to shift for themselves, but it seems impossible at present that Mr. Larkin can score the heavy point for which he is fighting.

As a matter of fact it is claimed that the two principal employers, Messrs. Murphy and Jacob, have already obtained all the labor they require, and that it is the other members of the employers' union, who number between 400 and 500, whose needs have to be met.

Mr. Larkin is at present holding out for total reinstatement, but it does not seem as if he would be able to enforce this. On the other hand, Mr. Murphy's statement already quoted, that if the strike were declared off 95 per cent of the laborers would find reemployment, is regarded as absolutely untenable.

Archbishop Walsh has declared, on the strength of Mr. Murphy's statement, that the strike should not be allowed to go on for a day. Those, however, who understand most fully the position in Dublin are absolutely convinced that the statement is hopelessly inaccurate and that nothing in the least approaching 95 per cent would be reinstated.

During the conference an attempt was made repeatedly to test this statement, but on no occasion was any substantiation of it forthcoming, and it is out of the distrust engendered by it that not a little of the difficulty of the delegates grew.

It would seem, therefore, that at the moment the only hope of a solution of the difficulty would be the return of skilled artisans and of laborers dependent upon them to work. These men would gain every single point for which Mr. Larkin has contended, and so, in a measure the purposes for which the strike was undertaken would be achieved.

On the other hand, a certain number of unskilled men would be for a time what Mr. Larkin terms victimized, and it would probably be necessary to help these men and their families until such time as work could be provided for them.

## LYNN CHAMBER AIDS WITH MAIL

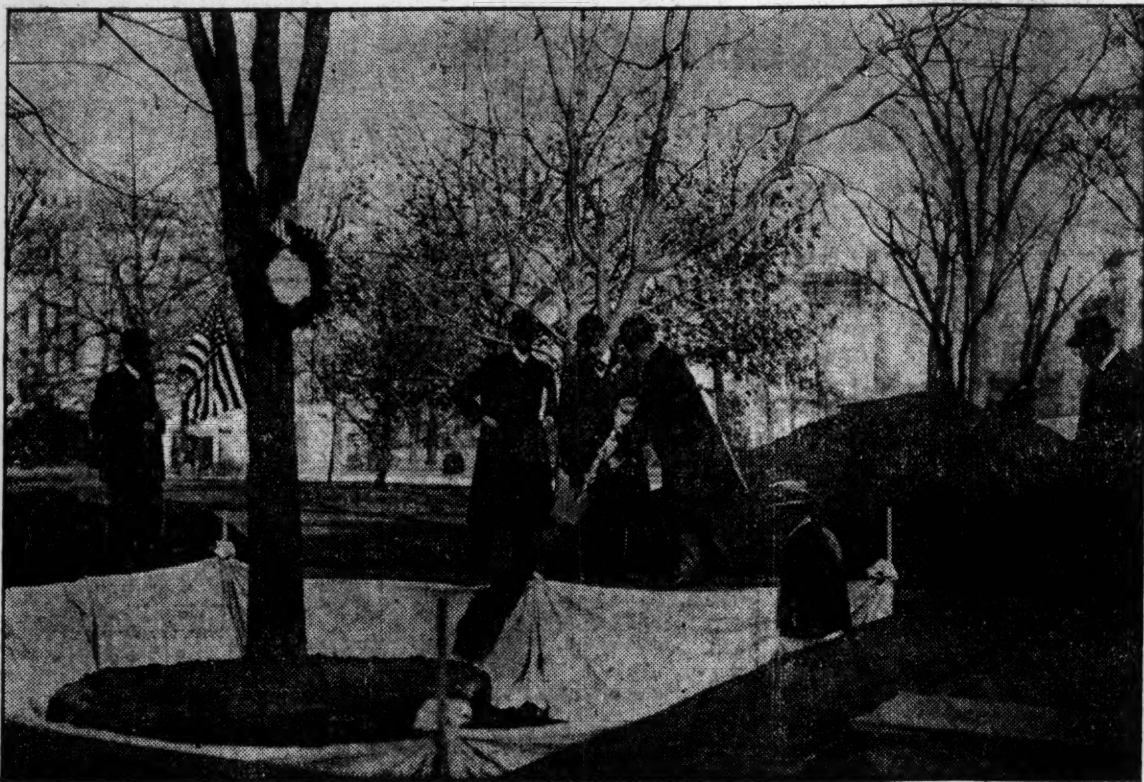
LYNN, Mass.—Aid in the distribution of the largest volume of holiday mail ever handled by the postoffice is being given today by the Lynn Chamber of Commerce, bureau of civic affairs. The bureau has been organized only a few weeks, but already has exhibited its usefulness in municipal activities.

Appeals have been sent out to owners of automobiles to lend their machines for today and tomorrow for delivery purposes so that the local office may be cleared by Thursday of the many letters and packages which are pouring in. Frank E. Marble is chairman of the committee in charge. Assisting are D. Gage Hunt, Mial W. Chase, True B. Curtis and Martin W. Mixer.

## LYNN TO LIGHT NEW WHITE WAY

LYNN, Mass.—The second white way in this city will be opened at 8 o'clock tomorrow night, when 40 new lights on the boulevard will be brought into commission for the first time. They will replace 150 old gas lights and will give a much greater illumination.

## PRESIDENT PLANTING THE 'WILSON ELM'



(Photo by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.)

Chief executive carrying out century old custom of adding beautiful tree to White House grounds

## MAYORALTY TRIO READY FOR HARD, SWIFT CAMPAIGN

Candidates Agree to Suspend Activities Until After Holiday, but Propose to Start Then on Record 19-Day Contest

### KENNY MEN HOPEFUL

Activities in the municipal campaign have been suspended as far as possible by all candidates until Friday, when they will start out for a record 19-day contest.

The mayoralty race, which started out with six contestants, has been reduced to three before much active campaigning has begun. The mayors and John R. Murphy's withdrawal, and Congressman James M. Curley, but Mr. Smith is still working over his signatures and has reduced his deficit from 210 to 152.

Candidates Kenny, Curley and Smith spoke before the West Roxbury Citizens Association in Highland hall last night. It is claimed by the Kenny forces that most of the Democratic ward chairmen have followed the lead of Jeremiah J. McNamara, chairman of ward 13 and treasurer of the city committee, and have expressed themselves as favorable to Mr. Kenny.

## BOSTON OFFICIALS HOPE TO DELIVER ALL MAIL ON TIME

Postal Men Report Everything Working Smoothly for Prompt Service at All the Stations

Although the postoffice is handling nearly twice as many packages as a year ago postal officials declare that all holiday packages will be delivered on time. Everything is said to be working smoothly at the 79 stations in the Boston postal district. Officials believe the rush for the men inside will continue until tonight and the heavier duties will fall upon the carriers tomorrow.

In addition to the immense amount of parcel post matter handled in the main office yesterday and the previous day, 12,000 sacks, containing 200,000 packages, suddenly became the daily performance at the postal branch at the South station. Clerks in the branch at the North station, with equal suddenness, were given the handling of 3000 sacks a day.

## LIEUT. VON FORSTNER FINDING CRITICIZED BY BERLIN OFFICIAL

Herr von Jagow, Police President of Capital, Deplores Punishment to Officer in Alsace Case and Center Party Intimates Support From Higher Up

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN.—Herr von Jagow, police president, has written a letter to the press criticizing the punishment meted out to Lieutenant von Forstner. That the chief of police in the capital should criticize the courts is a peculiar proceeding and has, in turn, brought down considerable criticism on him. It is freely hinted that no man in his

WASHINGTON.—President Woodrow Wilson superintended the planting, in the White House yard, of an American elm, to take the place of the Cleveland elm, which was blown down last summer.

The Wilson elm, as it is to be called, arrived at the White House, mounted on a truck and towering about 40 feet in the air, its roots crated and wrapped in burlap.

The tree has been growing about 25 years in the horticultural gardens of the department of agriculture.

## ENLISTED MEN OF U. S. NAVY AWAIT SCHOOL

Courses of Training on Board Ship Are Expected to Advance Effectiveness of Those in Service Through Practical Work

### EXPERIMENT CLASS

Enlisted men in the United States navy and the marine corps are looking forward to the opportunities for advancement to be given them with the establishment of the navy department at Washington of courses of training in academic and technical pursuits which begin Jan. 1. The schools to be formed on every battleship and at the marine barracks will provide compulsory instruction for an hour and a quarter each afternoon, excepting Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

To keep the enlisted men well occupied with profitable diversions is the practical result expected from the innovation. On board the warships the routine drills and other labors are confined principally to mornings, leaving the men much leisure in the afternoon. Such training, it is believed, will increase the efficiency of the enlisted men, enabling the ambitious to advance to posts of responsibility, to the mutual good of themselves and of the service.

Anticipating the promulgation of the orders establishing the schools of instruction, the naval and marine corps officers have been studying how best to put them into effect to meet special conditions. For a couple of weeks a preliminary course has been instituted at the marine barracks at the Charlestown navy yard.

Under the direction of First Lieut. William S. Harrison, post quartermaster, who has been assigned as schoolmaster by Lieut. Col. Theodore P. Kane, commandant of the barracks, the marines have assembled in an improvised school room in a vacant dormitory for two sessions weekly, each continuing for an hour. The men are drilled in grammar, history and geography. This tentative curriculum will be augmented when the new orders become operative.

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position could have been guilty of such indiscretion unless he was supported from above. This is the ground taken by the papers of the Center party, which declare that on that very account more must be heard of the matter. If the Center is serious in this determination, it will certainly have the support of the Socialists and probably of the National Liberals, and the position of the police president may become distinctly difficult.

## JEWES BECOME LOYAL TO LANDS WHERE THEY ARE

Israel Zangwill, in Interview on the Hebrew as a World Influence, Accounts for Zionist Movement's Slow Progress

### MUCH LIKE CHRISTIANS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The question of the attitude of the Jew to the governments of the world and of the manner in which the governments of the world regard the Jew, is one of such extraordinary interest and fraught with such immense consequences that the views of so well known a writer as Israel Zangwill must be of peculiar interest to the public. Ever since its foundation, by Mrs. Eddy, five years ago, The Christian Science Monitor has done its utmost to do absolute justice to all races and all peoples, and

(Continued on page sixteen, column one)

## LAUREATE'S FIRST OFFICIAL POEM IS IN OLD-TIME METER

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON.—Robert Bridges, the new poet laureate, has published his first official poem in the form of a Christmas hymn, printed at the request of the King in the Times.

In doing this he returns to the old Plantagenet custom and uses the meter of that period.

## KATSURA PARTY'S LEADERSHIP GIVEN TO BARON KATTO

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKIO.—Prince Katsura's party has elected Baron Katto, formerly ambassador to London, to the vacant leadership. This party, next to the government, is the most powerful in the Diet.

## MR. FOSS MALDEN COUNCIL HEAD

Members of the 1914 city council of Malden held a caucus today and unanimously nominated Paul M. Foss for the presidency of the board.

## STEAMER MORA IN FROM SPAIN

Late this afternoon the British steamer Mora, Captain Muir, arrived from Huelva, Spain, deeply loaded with iron pyrites.

(Continued on page sixteen, column one)

## SENATOR WEEKS SLATED FOR BANK BOARD IS REPORT

## SENATOR WEEKS SLATED FOR BANK BOARD IS REPORT

Massachusetts Man to Be Among First Appointees to New Currency Commission, Says Dispatch From President's Train

### MR. WILSON GREETED

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (On board President Wilson's special train).—It was reported today that United States Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, though a Republican, will be one of the first men appointed to the central reserve board established by the new currency bill.

The salary is \$12,000 a year. As a United States senator Mr. Weeks receives \$7500.

The currency bill provides that two members of the board shall be men of wide experience in banking and finance. If Mr. Weeks is appointed, it is understood.

(Continued on page four, column three)

## ARMENIANS OF AMERICA AT WORCESTER FOR MEETING

Armenian delegates from many parts of the United States are assembling today in Worcester, Mass., for the opening meeting tonight of the twentieth annual conference of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation of America. Sessions are to be held in Beaver hall throughout the day and evening of Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

News of the proceedings is censored as many resolutions for immediate or future action are considered vital to the Armenian cause and are therefore kept secret. The names of the presiding officers, of the central committee and of the delegates from the branch committees throughout America are not disclosed because of the danger of the

confiscation of the property held by their families in Turkey.

Preparation for the general world convention of Armenian delegates to be held in Europe next year will be made.

Half a dozen delegates from Boston and vicinity are leaving today for Worcester. Two from the central committee of this city and one each are from the branch committees of Cambridge, Charlestown, Chelsea and Watertown.

The welfare of Armenia is to be the subject discussed. No money is sent home, but literature on the latest agricultural methods is distributed in Armenia and every effort is made to persuade the peasant to remain on the land and cultivate the soil. The Armenians are an agricultural people.

## BOSTON WILL BE RESERVE CITY BY NEW MONEY LAW

Official Announcement to This Effect Will Be Looked for From Organizing Committee

WASHINGTON.—Semi-official announcement was made today that Boston would be made one of the eight or more reserve cities under the new currency law. Official announcement will be looked for as soon as the work of districting the country can be completed.

The treasury department has no thought of having New England dependent on New York in this matter, but has been planning from the beginning to make it into an independent financial district. This statement may be accepted as accurately representing the attitude of the government.

## LUMBER FINES OF \$436,000 IMPOSED

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The supreme court through an opinion filed by Judge Farris today upheld the contention of the attorney general as to 25 of the 29 lumber companies prosecuted under the anti-trust laws, imposing fines aggregating \$436,000 and ouster in 20 cases of domestic corporations, and the revocation of the licenses of five outside companies in Missouri.

## OLD ELECTION FORM PROPOSED

ARLINGTON, Mass.—In the warrant for the annual town meeting an article will be inserted asking the citizens to return to the old form of electing the selectmen—namely, for a three years' term instead of the one-year term now in vogue.

## BAY STATE ROAD BEGINS BARN AND POWER ADDITIONS

Building Operations Started by Electric Railway on Plant and Sheds at City of Salem

SALEM, Mass.—The Bay State street railroad has commenced operations enlarging its power plant on Mason street and constructing a new car barn here. A new turbine engine of 2000-kilowatt capacity, with accompanying boiler, will be added to the present power plant, which comprises three Hamilton tandem engines and a Cooper cross-compound which combined produce 2400 kilowatts in power. To accommodate the new equipment an addition is to be built on the present building.

The Bay State street railroad has also started the erection of a new car barn on the old circus lot off Bridge street. This building will be of brick and concrete, about 300 feet long by 200 feet wide. It will have 11 tracks running into it and will accommodate 105 cars. The building will be on filled land to a height of eight feet.

When completed, which will be some time next year, the present Webb street car barns and the Wenham car barns at Wenham will be consolidated and operated from the new structure.

## ROBERT A. WOODS IS THOUGHT TO BE FOSS CHOICE

Head of South End House Said to Be Probable Selection by the Governor for Place on the Boston Excise Commission

### OTHER NOMINATIONS

Supreme Court Seat and Harbor Board Membership Are Two Other Positions Which Are to Be Filled Subject to Council

Robert A. Woods, head of the South End House is expected to be named by Governor Foss this afternoon to fill the vacancy on the Boston excise commission. In addition to this nomination, the Governor has several important appointments still to make and because his term is near an end unusual interest attaches to the meeting this afternoon of the council, at the State House.

The salary will be \$3500 a year. There is nothing in the requirements of the law which will prevent Mr. Woods from continuing his social settlement work at the South End house, and if appointed he will remain at the head of that organization.

From his wide experience in settlement work and his studies in practical philanthropy, Mr. Woods is declared by the temperance interests to be fitted admirably for the position. He is a native of Pittsburgh, a graduate of Amherst College in 1886 and later a special student at Andover Theological Seminary. As well as heading the South End house, he is president of the Boston Social Union. A student in social ethics he has contributed to magazines on university settlements and philanthropic subjects.

It is expected that another nomination for the vacancy on the supreme judicial bench will be made as a substitute for that of Prof. Ezra R. Thayer, dean of the Harvard law school, who declines to accept the position.

There is also a vacancy on the board of harbor and land commissioners to be filled.

A question having arisen as to how many more times the present council will meet to act on nominations or other business, it was explained at the executive council that besides today's meeting the council will meet Dec. 31, Jan. 7, which is the day the Legislature convenes, and on the following day, Jan. 8, just prior to the inauguration exercises. The new council is sworn in and begins its official duties on this day.

## QUIET AT TAMPICO REPORT WARSHIPS OF UNITED STATES

VERACRUZ, Mexico.—The American battleships Kansas and Connecticut arrived here early today and dropped anchor without the harbor. They passed Tampico on their way here and their officers reported that all appeared to be quiet at the oil port.

The French cruiser Conde sailed from here this afternoon for Tampico, the commander having received an urgent call from that port.

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Mex.—Rear Admiral Cowles and the captain of the United States cruiser Pittsburgh arrived Wednesday at Culiacan on a special train with Felipe Riveros, Constitutional Governor of Sinaloa, and insurgent army officers.

This is the first time Rear Admiral Cowles has visited any interior point held by insurgents. Eduardo Har, chief of staff to General Iturbide, Constitutionalist commander in the state of Sinaloa, was commissioned to look after the comfort and entertainment of the American visitors.

## U. S. MINNESOTA TO GO TO MEXICO

WASHINGTON.—The navy department today ordered the Minnesota to leave Philadelphia Jan. 2, pick up a draft of men at Lynn Haven roads and go to Mexico to relieve the Michigan. The New Hampshire was ordered to stop at Norfolk for urgent repairs, instead of proceeding to New York and the California and Yorktown were ordered to target practise at San Diego, for Dec. 29.

## SOMERVILLE H. S. HALL IS OPENED

Formal opening of the new assembly hall at the Somerville high school was presided over by Mayor Charles S. Burns last night. Numerous citizens availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect the hall.

Among those speaking at the exercises were Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education; Henry A. Folsom, chairman of the school committee; Charles S. Clark, superintendent of schools and John A. Avery, headmaster. A concert was played by the school glee and orchestral clubs.



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# Chinese Republic Stirred by the Question of Religion

## CONFUCIANISM IS NOW SAID TO BE MENACE IN CHINA

Tremendous Revival of Interest Shown in Ancient Belief May Result in Making It the State Religion of the Republic

### CONFERENCE IS HELD

(Special to the Monitor) PEKING, China.—The past year has seen a tremendous revival of interest in Confucianism in China, and so strong have its adherents become that there is a danger that it may be made the state religion of the republic.

All over the country in the last 12 months or so men occupying prominent places among the educated classes have been conducting an active campaign, and their efforts have met with so much success that the last anniversary of the birthday of the sage was observed more widely and with far more outward sign of rejoicing than ever before by all classes of the community.

The first Confucian conference, which has just concluded at Chou Fou, Shanghai, was presided over by one of the greatest authorities on Confucianism in China, Dr. Chen Huan Cheng, and was attended by a very large number of prominent literati, who addressed a unanimous petition to Peking praying the Assembly to insert in the permanent constitution a clause making Confucianism the state religion.

Dr. Chen Huan Cheng is said to be the originator of the proposal, which, since it was first put forward some two or three months ago, has aroused a great deal of opposition, especially from the members of Chinese Christian churches, and numerous counter petitions have been addressed both to the Assembly and to the President.

A petition to the Assembly signed by the Protestant bodies of 17 provinces sets out a number of weighty objections to the singling out of any religion as the religion of the state. They point out that there would be no equality in the treatment of different religions by the Constitution, and that the insertion of the clause will necessitate religious qualifications for the holders of public offices, in direct opposition to the principles of republicanism; and further that such a constitution would be in direct opposition to the wish of the majority of the people.

In addition they advance a number of political reasons against the proposal. In the first place, they foresee that the republic would be undermined, as the Mongols, Muhammadans and Tibetans have no respect for Confucius or his teachings, and the state religion would be

## ALSACE-LORRAINE TOWNS PROTESTING SAVERNE INCIDENT

(Special to the Monitor) STRASBOURG, Alsace-Lorraine.—Many of the towns of Alsace-Lorraine have taken steps to manifest their sympathy with the mayor and the inhabitants of Saverne with regard to the regrettable incidents connected with the ninety-ninth infantry regiment.

In Strasbourg, a meeting attended by more than 4000 persons, among whom were many Germans, was held at the Saengerhaus. A resolution was moved and adopted protesting vehemently against the attitude of the superior military authorities, and the violation of individual liberty and freedom in the forcible entrance of the dwellings of citizens.

The resolution further expressed regret that the government of Alsace-Lorraine had not identified itself in the matter with the population, but expressed the hope, that the Emperor, and the Federal Council of the Reichstag, would take steps to enforce respect of the laws, and to reestablish the peace of the country which had been so profoundly shaken.

## BEIRUT COLLEGE OFFICIAL ARRIVES

(Special to the Monitor) BEIRUT, Syria.—The Revell announces the arrival of the assistant superintendent of the Sultani Arabic College, who is of Turkish nationality. The hope is expressed that he will endeavor to learn a little Arabic as soon as possible, since he is likely to find it extremely useful in such a position.

## LORD HALDANE APPEALS FOR IRISH BILL CONFERENCE

(Special to the Monitor) BIRMINGHAM, England.—Viscount Haldane, speaking in Birmingham recently, said as already reported in the Monitor's cable despatches, that there had been a great deal of heated controversy in the past few days on a great question, and he did not think it was in the interests of the nation that heated controversy should be fanned.

He held that it was desirable that everybody should contribute to the utmost to bring that controversy a little more to the mood in which a settlement became possible. He had two reasons, he said, for desiring to take that line. The first was that he was a strong believer in the Irish policy of the party to which he belonged, and he was convinced that along that line lay the hope for a contented Ireland. He remembered very soon after he went into Parliament, many years ago, hearing one of the most eloquent of the Irish leaders, after he had vigorously denounced the refusal of Parliament to pass home rule, saying, "Well, at least we have had our revenge. We have spoilt your Parliament for you."

Well, Lord Haldane continued, they have spoilt it. They have distracted our parties. They have revolutionized our procedure, they have turned our minds away from the things to which we would direct them. The reason is a very simple one, the basis of government in this country is democratic, and you cannot govern a democracy against its will. That is one reason which makes me take a serious view of the crisis through which we are passing, and makes me desire above everything that, if it be possible, a permanent result should be reached by a majority of reasonable men and women.

Proceeding, Lord Haldane said that he was the last person to desire to say anything aggravating in this controversy. There had been a great deal too much said that was aggravating. Mr. Chamberlain had complained in a recent speech that the prime minister's attitude at Leeds showed "a hardening tone" on his attitude at Ladybank. He, however, unhesitatingly affirmed that there was no change in the prime minister's attitude. It was exactly the same as it was at Ladybank. He lays stress, Lord Haldane continued, on a principle, the principle of a parliament and an executive for Ireland, and why? Because without that principle it is impossible for us to hope, in the light of the experience of the work which we have done, for any real pacification of Ireland.

What he wanted to say very emphatically,

## PURE ENGLISH IS OBJECT OF SOCIETY FORMED IN LONDON

Preliminary Pamphlet Issued by British Association Says It Will Endeavor to Inform Popular Taste on Sound Principles and Guide Educational Authorities

(Special to the Monitor) LONDON.—An association called the Society for Pure English is in process of formation. Its first publication lately issued has the following list of members: Dr. E. A. Abbott, S. O. Andrew, B. Berenson, Dr. A. C. Bradley, Dr. Henry Bradley, Dr. Bridges, Dr. W. A. Craigie, Thomas Hardy, Dr. F. Jenkinson, J. W. Mackail, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, L. Pearsall Smith, and Mrs. Edith Wharton.

In a preliminary pamphlet it is pointed out that in most European countries men of letters and the better class of journalists are trained to observe the changes of the language, and to assist consciously in its development, but the English language is subject to no such guidance and to very little intelligent criticism. The object of the new society is to inform popular taste on sound principles, to guide educational authorities, and to introduce into practice certain slight modifications and advantageous changes.

## SUGAR SEASON IN QUEENSLAND GOOD

(Special to the Monitor) BRISBANE, Queensland.—From a practical point of view the sugar season to date is probably one of the most satisfactory on record. In the fields harvesting is proceeding smoothly, both the grower and the cutter apparently being well satisfied with the results. The yields generally have been very good, and in some instances as much as 45 tons to the acre have been realized.

## CANDIDATES ARE ACTIVE IN THE BRITISH BY-ELECTIONS

(Copyright by London News Agency) Robert Munroe, Liberal candidate, canvassing trawler skipper WICK, Scotland.—In the course of the recent election campaign in the scattered constituency of Wick Burghs, both the Liberal candidate Robert Munroe, and the Conservative candidate A. G. Mackenzie, were obliged to travel long distances both by land and sea in order to place their views before the electors. Both candidates visited every burgh in the constituency and made voyages to the more distant islands.

## NEW SOUTH WALES PLANS FOR LAND

(Special to the Monitor) SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The present New South Wales government has during its tenure of office opened up 3,000,000 acres of crown land reserves for closer settlement. The premier, Mr. Holman, informed a public meeting of farmers recently that the future of the land depended on opening it up by railways, and that was what the government was striving for. He added that the government hoped at Yanco, the center of the state's great irrigation undertaking on the Murrumbidgee river, to add 2000 settlers a year for 10 years.

## GREATER EFFICIENCY URGED BY MAHARAJAH OF BIKENER

(Special to the Monitor) BOMBAY, India.—A recent issue of the Times of India contains an interesting account of the opening, by his highness the Maharajah of Bikaner of the new House of Assembly which has been elected under the constitution lately granted to the state by its ruler.

The inauguration ceremony was made the occasion of much pomp and splendor and full state ceremonial was observed. The proceedings were opened by the home member of the council reading the Maharajah's edict directing the establishment of the Assembly, after which the members took the oath of allegiance to his highness.

In the course of his opening speech the Maharajah said that those who had to steer the ship of state ought not to look behind to the mere memories of an illustrious past but should look out into the future to discern what lay ahead. He confidently hoped that the Assembly would be a vital factor in the lives of the people of the state, and bring them increased happiness and still further ameliorate their condition, which had always been his constant aim and earnest desire.

"You will," the Maharajah continued, "never, I am sure, abuse the confidence

## PRIMARY SCHOOL NEEDS IN TURKEY ARE POINTED OUT

(Special to the Monitor) BEIRUT, Syria.—Commenting on a law recently enacted in Constantinople making the attendance of children at primary schools compulsory throughout the Turkish dominions, a writer in the Revell remarks that the necessary schools should be provided before such a law is passed.

Few Turkish towns are so rich and so well provided with schools as Beirut, and yet the latter has practically no primary schools. Primary instruction is given mainly in schools intended for secondary education and, moreover, it is not only inadequate but is unsuited to the needs of the people.

In Beirut also there are a number of private schools providing either secondary or a mixture of primary and secondary education. The educational system is, however, entirely lacking in organization.

## LOYALTY TO KING EXPRESSED IN NEW ITALIAN CHAMBER

(Special to the Monitor) ROME, Italy.—Disturbances caused by the extreme parties have marked the sittings of the new Chamber. On the occasion of a discussion on the alleged corruption interference at the election at Rimini, Signor Gaudenzi, a Republican deputy, caused an uproar by his disrespectful allusion to the throne. A large part of the Chamber rose in protest and shouted "Viva il Re; viva l'Italia." The Socialists replied by singing the "Hymn of the Laborers." It was some time before order could be restored.

A proposed reply to the King's speech from the throne has been published by the Tribuna, in which great emphasis is given to the relations between the church and state. The influence exercised by the church on the elections is referred to in a most unambiguous manner, as well as the recent utterances of the archbishop of Udine.

(Special to the Monitor) PARIS, France.—The Goncourt literary prize of 5000 francs has been awarded to M. Marc Elder for his book "Le Peuple de la Mer." The Goncourt academy founded for the aid of authors by the brothers Goncourt meets annually in a restaurant on the Rue de la Paix to discuss the merits of the candidates.

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(Special to the Monitor) SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The present New South Wales government has during its tenure of office opened up 3,000,000 acres of crown land reserves for closer settlement. The premier, Mr. Holman, informed a public meeting of farmers recently that the future of the land depended on opening it up by railways, and that was what the government was striving for. He added that the government hoped at Yanco, the center of the state's great irrigation undertaking on the Murrumbidgee river, to add 2000 settlers a year for 10 years.

(Special to the Monitor) BOMBAY, India.—A recent issue of the Times of India contains an interesting account of the opening, by his highness the Maharajah of Bikaner of the new House of Assembly which has been elected under the constitution lately granted to the state by its ruler.

The inauguration ceremony was made the occasion of much pomp and splendor and full state ceremonial was observed. The proceedings were opened by the home member of the council reading the Maharajah's edict directing the establishment of the Assembly, after which the members took the oath of allegiance to his highness.

In the course of his opening speech the Maharajah said that those who had to steer the ship of state ought not to look behind to the mere memories of an illustrious past but should look out into the future to discern what lay ahead. He confidently hoped that the Assembly would be a vital factor in the lives of the people of the state, and bring them increased happiness and still further ameliorate their condition, which had always been his constant aim and earnest desire.

"You will," the Maharajah continued, "never, I am sure, abuse the confidence

## FRENCH TAUGHT IN THE SCHOOLS OF CASABLANCA

(Special to the Monitor) PARIS, France.—A French deputy, M. Maurice Long, on his return from a journey in Morocco, published some statistics on the subject of the development of education in Casablanca.

The statistics, which were taken at his instigation in the schools of the town, show that on Oct. 10, 1913, 768 boys and 665 girls were being educated by French masters. In the boys' school there were 271 pupils and in the girls' secondary school 235. The nationality of the children was as follows: French, 417 boys; girls, 308; other European nationalities, 341 boys, 347 girls; Muhammadans, 10 boys and 10 girls.

A month later, November, 1913, the number had risen in the case of the boys to 1057, and in that of the girls to 833, of whom 318 were pupils in the boys' school and 274 in the girls' secondary school. Of the boys, 415 were French, 475 belonged to other European nationalities and 167 were Muhammadans. Of the girls 380 were French, 451 of other nationalities and 2 Muhammadans.

## FARMERS SHIP AS STAKEHOLDERS

(Special to the Monitor) WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The Wellington Arbitration Waterside Union is now composed of 1800 members, most of them farmers. The Opawa sailed recently for London with a stakehold crew composed mainly of farmers, 14 of the firemen having joined the strike.

The coal famine, on which the strikers have been relying to force the employers to yield, has been further postponed owing to arrangements having been made for a fresh supply of imported coal.

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## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON  
BOSTON.—"The Whip," 2, 7:45.  
COLONIAL—"Lady of the Slipper," 2:05, 8:05.  
CASTLE SQUARE—"Miss Pocahontas," 2:30, 8:10.  
HOLLY—"The Marriage Market," 8.  
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 2, 8.  
MAJESTIC—"The Great Adventure," 2:15, 8:15.  
PARK—"Stop Thief," 2:20, 8:20.  
TREMONT—"Miss Lina Abarbanel," 2, 8.

## BOSTON CONCERTS

Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., tenth Symphony rehearsal, Sylvania Noack, soloist.

Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., tenth Symphony concert, Sylvania Noack, soloist.

Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., recital by Harold Bauer, pianist, and Jacques Tubaud, violinist.

## BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Wednesday, 8 p. m., "Lucia."  
Friday, 8 p. m., "Samson and Delilah."  
Saturday, 8 p. m., "Faust and Gretel," followed by ballet, "Coppelia," 8 p. m., "Trovatore."

Sunday, 8 p. m., concert by opera artists and orchestra, Mme. Carolina White, principal soloist.

## NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."  
BELASCO—"Miss Frances Starr."  
BOOTH—"Punchella."  
COHAN—"Potash and Perlmutter."  
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."  
EMPIRE—"Miss Ethel Barrymore."  
GAIETY—"Miss Ethel Barrymore."  
GLOBE—"Madcap Dances."  
Hudson—"Ten John Regan."  
KNICKERBOCKER—"New Henrietta."  
LIBERTY—"Sweethearts."  
PLAYHOUSE—"Things That Count."  
THIBERT—"Forbes-Robertson."  
THIRTY-NINTH—"At Bay."  
WALLACKS—"Cry-Made."

## CHICAGO

AMERICAN—"Where Dreams Come True."  
PINE ARTS—"Reperory."  
GARRICK—"William Hodge."  
OLYMPIC—"Bought and Paid For."  
POWER—"The Poor Little Rich Girl."  
STUDEBAKER—"The Doll Girl."



# France Said to Be Amazed at Recent Action on Loan

## BRITISH AMUSED BY POLICE IN THE PANKHURST CASE

Manner in Which Arrest of Suffragist Leader Was Effected Is Subject of Much Comment on Part of the English People

### METHODS INGENIOUS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
LONDON—Mrs. Pankhurst, as reported in a Monitor cable, landed on English shores a prisoner under the cat and mouse act. Her arrest caused no surprise either to the membership of the Women's Social and Political Union nor to Mrs. Pankhurst herself who, it is said, received a wireless warning of the police intentions, when still in mid-Atlantic.

The manner in which the arrest was effected is the subject of amused comment. Nothing could have been more ingenious, or more carefully planned and carried out, nothing more, in fact, could have been devised if the prisoner had been some dangerous political personage with a following in the country, instead of one solitary outlawed woman.

No sooner had the Majestic anchored in Cawsand bay than a little tug came alongside of the liner with a number of Scotland Yard officials on board. Hurrying up the gangway, they first visited the purser's office, and then approached Mrs. Pankhurst, who was standing on the upper deck. Inspector Riley apprised her of her arrest, and she demanded to see the warrant. He replied that there was no need of one; "you are on license, and you have broken parole," he added.

There was no further discussion, and the suffrage leader followed the police on board the tug accompanied by one friend, and watched in silence by numbers of her fellow-passengers. Instead of making for the ordinary landing stage at Plymouth, the tug steered for a wharf at Devonport where the prisoner was landed, and, parting from her friend, was hurried into a motor car, accompanied by a police matron from Exeter gaol.

Meanwhile the dock gate at Mill Bay was surrounded by a crowd of sightseers and suffragettes, among whom were Mrs. Tuke and Mrs. Drummond. They wait for Mrs. Pankhurst was foredoomed to disappointment; the police had outwitted not only the suffragists, but the newspaper reporters as well.

Mrs. Fawcett, the president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, has returned from Scotland and the north of England, where she has been carrying on a successful campaign in favor of the enfranchisement of women. She will now start for the west of England and will address meetings in Plymouth, Torquay and Exeter.

Kelly House, Wemyss bay, Firth of Clyde, one of the largest houses on the Clyde coast, has been burnt to the ground. The house, which is said to have been worth £25,000, was standing empty at the time. Suffragette literature was found in the vicinity.

## FIBER GROWING IN NATAL IS NOW WELL ESTABLISHED

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—After many years of more or less successful experimenting, the fiber industry of Natal has now become an established fact, and indications point to a rapid expansion in the future.

There are at present two firms engaged in the industry, and several hundreds of acres in the Port Shepstone district are under cultivation of the aloë, classified as the furcraea gigantea. The fiber for the most part is exported to the United Kingdom, but no inconsiderable portion is worked up locally into ropes and cordage of different kinds, the demand in the Union for which is considerable.

The aloë thrives splendidly along the coast of Natal, where an average net profit of £10 per acre is said to be obtainable. As in so many other directions, capital alone is required to make of this promising industry a great success.

## LONDONERS AGAINST ELECTRIC SIGNS ALONG RIVER THAMES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—That some Londoners do not take kindly to the electric sky signs which are such a prominent feature of modern advertising, has been made clear lately in the press. One enterprising newspaper has published quite a collection of indignant protests from prominent men, roused to give vent to their feelings by the dreadful possibility of these brilliantly lit advertisements spreading up the river towards Chelsea, and even possibly to Richmond and Hampton Court.

At present most of the signs objected to are on the south side of the river and offend the eye from every part of the Victoria embankment. That the north side of the river and the embankment itself are not necessarily immune from these sky signs was brought home to many people when there recently flamed



(Copyright by Topical)

Crowds awaiting the arrival from America of Mrs. Pankhurst at the docks, Plymouth, England

## DUBLIN TRADERS FOR ABOLISHMENT OF PLEDGE PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—The traders of Dublin have drawn up a memorial for signature, requesting the employers' executive to withdraw the requirement that all their employees should sign a pledge that they were not members of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union. This requirement the traders of Dublin regard as the chief obstacle to the restoration of normal trading in the city.

The Dublin Civic League have adopted the following resolution copies of which have been sent to the prime minister, the lord lieutenant, and the chief secretary for Ireland:

"Whereas the finding of the Askwith commission appointed by the government was in favor of the masters consenting to meet the representatives of the men, and whereas the masters have disregarded that finding, this league do request the government to discontinue immediately the additional police protection for free labor and other services, seeing that by its continuance the government are enabling the masters to flout the deliberate verdict of the governmental inquiry at the expense of Dublin ratepayers."

## ANTWERP TAKES STEPS FOR SAVING PORT'S PROSPERITY

(Special to the Monitor)

GHEENT, Belgium—The Antwerp Chamber of Commerce in a voluminous report sounds a note of warning concerning what is considered a serious danger that menaces the prosperity of Antwerp's port, resulting from the practice of the Prussian railway lines, of making special concessions in the shape of through bills of lading for goods destined for central and eastern European localities, with a view to soliciting traffic, notwithstanding the fact that the routes controlled by these lines are decidedly more circuitous than those against which they are endeavoring to compete.

The report in question proposes to the Antwerp shipping interest what seems to be considered a satisfactory method of opposing this competition on the part of Germany's transport agencies.

## TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES AT EDINBURGH PROTEST REPORT

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—A mass meeting of Edinburgh telephone employees was recently held in Edinburgh to consider the present position of telephone workers, and Mr. McEwan Brown presided over a large audience.

The organizing secretary, Mr. Summers, said that the Holt report was totally unsatisfactory. It did not meet the reasonable claims put forward on behalf of postoffice and telephone em-

ployees, and it was not a just verdict on these claims. They deplored the Holt committee's action in making no allowance for the admitted increase in cost of living, and they had warned the various authorities concerned that the position was absolutely acute, and had urged his majesty's government to do everything possible to prevent dislocation.

The Holt report meant this, that notwithstanding the fact that certain conditions were granted by the National Telephone Company, a private profit-making concern, the Holt committee had had the insulting audacity to turn around and recommend to large sections of the telephone employees increased hours and a reduced scale of wages as compared with the scale recognized by the National Telephone Company, reduced allowances, curtailed chances of promotion, and it absolutely endorsed many unjust classifications. Under the National Telephone Company's system of promotion merit was rewarded, generally speaking. It was an acknowledged fact that the majority of the executive officers in the National Telephone Company were members that had come from the minor grades. All that was changed now, however, because the state had adopted a policy of staffing their executive positions with university trained men, and allowing only a small percentage of the staff in the minor grades an opportunity of being promoted to the higher grades.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution declaring itself heartily in favor of supporting the policy of the executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Telephone Employees.

in the sky near Blackfriars an illuminated banner lit from beneath by searchlight and advertising a special number of an evening paper.

At Vauxhall bridge also one sees from many points of view the name of a certain variety of bread picked out in electric light, and this also is on the north side of the river.

The beauty of the Thames at night has been dwelt upon by innumerable poets and artists. Without doubt an artistic nation would take great delight in the soft beauty of the river after sunset, when the harsh outlines of the buildings on its banks are softened and dignified, and the lights along its banks twinkle again in the water beneath, and the heavy barges move slowly past on its glistening surface. The intrusion of commercial enterprise on the delicate beauty of the scene is most objectionable.

## LONDON COUNTY MAGISTRATES AT ANNUAL DINNER

Lord Chief Justice Tells of Demands Made on Metropolitan Police Not Educated in Law

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The eleventh annual dinner of the County of London Magistrates Club was held recently in the Whitehall rooms. Among those present were the lord chief justice; the home secretary; the commissioner of police; Sir Edward Henry; Sir Edward Troup, under secretary for the home department; Sir John Dickinson, chief magistrate; and Sir Charles Matthews, director of public prosecutions.

Robert Wallace, who presided, in proposing the toast of the home office, referred to the work under the probation act which was passed by Lord Gladstone when he was home secretary, and said that no man should be sent to prison if, with safety to the state, he could be kept out of it.

When the probation act first came into operation in 1908 the number of persons who were dealt with for indictable offenses at the London sessions was 2873; the number of persons indicted during the same period this year was 2285, a diminution of nearly 600, which meant that there had been a falling off in the number of crimes sent for trial to the sessions by something like 20 per cent, while the prison commissioners had stated that during the last year the number of cases dealt with summarily by the magistrates had diminished also.

The lord chief justice responding to the toast of the guests said he had had some experience of the work of the metropolitan police, the demands upon whom were so numerous and so varied. They were not trained lawyers and yet they were supposed never to make a mistake in law. They were not, after all, men of the highest education, but they were supposed to remember everything with the greatest accuracy. If only all those who administered the law, either as judges of the high court or as magistrates, stipendiary or otherwise, would show the same humanity toward those who had been tempted, as their chairman, it would be the better for the administration of justice in England.

## ATTITUDE OF BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA IS DEFENDED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Lord Amthill, for several years Governor General of Madras, in a letter to the press comments upon the statement that the imperial government has no real power to intervene in the Indian question in South Africa, because South Africa is a self-governing dominion.

Lord Amthill contends that the imperial government has every right to intervene, and that constitutional power to interfere was reserved to it for the very purpose of dealing with such imperial questions. If reference is made, he points out, to the South Africa act section LXI, 2, it will be seen that while the Governor General consents to a bill in the King's name, the King may disallow any law within a year after it has been consented to by the Governor General.

This, he points out, is a very real and definite power and one which is undoubtedly at the disposal of the British government. "I believe," he continues, "that that power can be effectively used by a statesman without causing resentment or

## FARMERS PREDICT NEW SOUTH WALES PREMIER'S DEFEAT

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The state election campaign is at the moment of writing, in full swing, and the candidates are vigorously working the various electorates. The Farmers and Settlers Association for the first time have nominated candidates and they are contesting 24 seats.

In every instance except one these men have also been selected by the Liberal Association so that a goodly number of members bid fair to be returned, pledged to see that the country gets fair play. The Farmers Association confidently predict the defeat of the premier, Mr. Holman, at the hands of their representative in the Cortamundra electorate, and it is believed the premier will have a great struggle to retain the seat.

The farmers also expect to defeat Mr. Treffe, minister for lands in the Castle-reagh electorate. The National Progressive League under Mr. Beely's leadership are contesting about a dozen seats, and some are sure to be returned, after perhaps a second ballot, when the labor support will be accorded their men. A good deal of dissatisfaction exists in the Liberal camp over selection of candidates, and Mr. Wade's leadership has come in for severe criticism by a section of the Liberal press.

Discipline is slack in the Liberal ranks, and overlapping candidates are standing in many electorates. The Liberal chances of coming back with a majority seem fair, but under more efficient leadership a big victory would be assured.

## TURKISH NAVAL DOCKYARDS TO BE REORGANIZED SOON

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—A contract was signed recently with the Armstrong Vickers group for the reorganization of the Turkish naval dockyards.

Under this contract the government hands over to the Armstrong Vickers group the arsenal and docks on the Golden Horn, with all the existing machinery and buildings. It likewise provides for a site for a naval base at Ismid. The English group finds the capital for the exploitation of the works, and supplies the technical knowledge and control essential to the success of the undertaking.

The operations of the group are not confined to naval constructions and repairs, but extend to general maritime refitting and repairs. The group undertakes to employ Turkish labor as far as possible according to the skill of the workmen. Special attention will be devoted to the training of men. No people from other countries except British may be engaged.

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## BIG INTERESTS AT STAKE IN FRENCH CRISIS

New Cabinet Faces Discharge of Heavy Financial Obligations Made Exceedingly Difficult by Action Taken on the Rentes

### SITUATION IS COMPLEX

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

PARIS, France—After an existence of only eight months the Barthou cabinet, as already reported by cable, has fallen, the Chamber rejecting by a majority of 22 votes the government proposal that the loan should be issued free of taxation. Upon this principle the government had staked its existence, regarding the exemption of the rentes from any form of income tax as absolutely essential for French national credit.

The present situation is by no means a simple one, for interests of the most profound character are at issue. If the financial barometer is a sure indicator of the importance of recent events things are decidedly serious, for the French Rentes which constitute the very foundation of French credit and which, owing to the confidence of the public, have hitherto withstood the most violent shocks, gave way upon the result of the Chamber's vote being made known, the 3 per cent perpetual bonds falling as low as \$5.10 while an even lower figure still is anticipated.

To give some idea of the value of this figure, these bonds stood in August, 1897, at 105.25, and even on the publication of the Agadir incident in 1911 they only fell to 93.75. The situation is rendered more difficult from the point of view that a large portion of this national security is held by small holders, whose savings are thus in the course of a few years reduced by at least 25 per cent of their capital value.

Indications are not wanting that the whole country is more or less amazed at the fact that the loan should be voted, and then a condition, so much opposed to public opinion, attached, being regarded as altogether incomprehensible. The matter is of particular interest to the French public from the fact that the coupon attached to the French bond and which represents a fixed sum has hitherto been universally negotiated throughout the whole length of the country very much as is a bank note in other countries, the same being taken at its face value for cash, and any system of income tax on the Rentes immediately changes the face value of the coupon, and consequently renders its negotiability extremely limited.

The debate on the loan, of which this crisis is the outcome, has presented some curious surprises. M. Jaures' attack upon the government was disposed of by such an immense majority as to give confidence to the government supporters. The government were subsequently placed in somewhat of a dilemma by an unexpected proposition to issue a loan of £1,500,000,000 instead of £1,300,000,000. This was made on the grounds that the government's proposal would not be sufficient to discharge the disclosed liabilities. Although they were somewhat harassed by these tactics, they regained confidence when the proposition was rejected by a substantial majority and finally succeeded on the original resolution, viz., the authorization of the issue of the loan of £1,300,000,000. This, however, was immediately followed by an attack led by M. Caillaux, the leader of the Radical and United Socialist party, which resulted in the government defeat, 290 voting against the exemption of the Rentes from taxation and 365 for the government. Upon this M. Barthou and his cabinet withdrew amidst scenes of the wildest excitement and cries of "Down with the three years' bill."

The present crisis is but a part of the great political transition that is taking place in French politics; for this is the fifth ministry to fall within the last three years. This last move is more or less a retaliation to that action which some time ago forced M. Caillaux from power after the revelations made about his Morocco policy and his negotiations with Germany, and which also led to the appointment of M. Poincaré as President of the Republic. Whatever government now takes office will have to face the very heavy financial liabilities already incurred.

The discharge of these, except at greatly increased cost, is made specially difficult, since the closing of the channels by which the 3 per cent perpetual bonds might be available for use. The very fact of having passed a resolution tantamount to taxing the Rentes, will, it is expected, thoroughly disorganize the financial resources of the government for many months to come.

To all this must be added the standing conflict between the Chamber and the Senate, which has reached a very acute stage over the Reform Bill and even extends to other proposed legislation, while a still further difficulty is that the general elections are to take place, early next year and consequently no minister will risk the forming of a cabinet that has no prospect of carrying out any constructive policy. The most that can be hoped for is a sort of coalition cabinet, or one of such moderate views as to act as a stop-gap until the dissolution.

The saving feature of the situation is the fact that M. Poincaré is a very strong man, so that, while the various parties are torn to pieces by political differences, he himself remains immovable. M. Caillaux was heard to say in the lobby immediately after the fall of the ministry that he felt himself capable of forming a cabinet, and that he could get together the money required by the government. If called upon to form a new government he would compel the large financial houses to find the necessary funds on short-term notes so as to relieve the most pressing needs. This plan is thought, however, to be almost impossible.

No section of the community is likely in the long run to suffer more for what M. Caillaux and his friends have brought about than those who support them, for it is recognized beyond all question that the present disturbed financial condition will block any possibility of the passing of the contemplated social reform legislation. Until financial matters are adjusted there will be no money available to carry them out, and apparently the availability of cheap loans for this purpose no longer exists.

After conferring with M. Barthou, the retiring premier, the President sent for M. Antoine Dubois, the president of the Senate and afterward for M. Paul Deschanel, the president of the Chamber. Later he had interviews with M. Georges Cochery and M. Noulens, the chairman and reporter of the budget committee. He saw also a number of prominent politicians, for he had not merely to take into account how this particular financial problem can be solved, but to cope with a complicated situation in which the Reform Bill and the proper application of the Three Years' Bill are involved.

At the moment of writing two solutions are possible, viz., that the new cabinet shall be formed of men standing for a policy of specially wide republican unity, or from amongst the majority which defeated M. Barthou. Amongst the former would be such men as M. Paul Deschanel, M. Doumergue and M. Jean Dupuy who might succeed on the above lines in keeping a cabinet together.

If a combination were formed out of M. Barthou's opponents it is probable that M. Caillaux as premier would be indispensable. The constitution unhappily does not admit of a dissolution of Parliament before the expiration of its term, but it is evident that such a course would be the only rational solution of the situation, and there are not a few who urge that the right to dissolve under such conditions as the present should now be established and that an appeal be made to the country to settle all these vexed questions at the polls.

## KING IS ASKED TO DELAY HOME RULE

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—The following form of petition is being circulated widely in Ireland:

I respectfully ask your majesty to withhold your royal assent to the bill to amend the provision for the government of Ireland, until after the electors of the United Kingdom have been consulted. The petition, to which signatures are invited from all persons over 21, is sent out by the Union Defense League.

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# New Bank System to Be Made

## PRESIDENT WILSON LOOKS TO BUSINESS PROSPERITY AS HE SIGNS CURRENCY MEASURE

WASHINGTON — President Wilson signed the measure known as the federal reserve act, at 8:01 o'clock last evening. In an extemporaneous speech he expressed his gratification at the legislation which he said would furnish "the machinery for free and elastic and uncontrolled credits, put at the disposal of the merchants and manufacturers of this country for the first time in 50 years."

In the presence of members of his cabinet, the congressional committees on banking and currency and Democratic leaders in Congress generally, he declared further:

"Nothing can be for the interest of the country which is not for the interest of everybody; therefore the day of accommodation and concession and of common understanding is the day of peace and achievement of necessity. We have come to the beginning of that day. Men are no longer resisting the conclusions which the nation has arrived at as to the necessity of readjustment of its business. Business men of all sorts are showing their willingness to come into this arrangement, which I venture to characterize as the constitution of peace."

President Wilson's speech was as follows:

"I need not tell you that I feel a very deep gratification at being able to sign this bill, and I feel that I ought to express very heartily the admiration I have for the men who have made it possible for me to sign this bill. There have been currents and counter-currents, but the stream has moved forward."

"I think that we owe special admiration to the patience and the leadership and the skill and the force of the chairmen of the two committees; and behind them have stood the committees themselves, exercising a degree of scrutiny and of careful thought in this matter which undoubtedly has rebounded to the benefit of the bill itself."

"Then there has grown, as we have advanced with this business, and the great piece of business which preceded it, evidences of team work that to my mind have been very notable indeed. Only constructive action, only the action which accomplishes something, fills men with the enthusiasm of cooperation, and I think that at this session of Congress we have witnessed an accumulating pleasure and enthusiasm on the part of the membership of both houses in seeing substantial and lasting things accomplished."

"It is a matter of real gratification to me that in the case of this bill there should have been so considerable a number of Republican votes cast for it. All great measures under our system of government are of necessity party measures, for the party of the majority is responsible for their passage; but this cannot be called a partisan measure."

"It has been relieved of all intimation of that sort by the cordial cooperation of men on the other side of the two houses who have acted with us and have given very substantial reasons and very intelligent reasons for acting with us. So that I think we can go home with the feeling that we are in better spirits for public service than we were even when we convened in April."

"As for the bill itself, I feel that we can say that it is the first of a series of constructive measures by which the Democratic party will show that it knows how to serve the country. In calling it the first of a series of constructive measures I need not say that I am not casting reflections on the great tariff bill which preceded it."

"The tariff bill was meant to remove those impediments to American industry and prosperity which had so long stood in their way. It was a great piece of preparation for the achievements of American commerce and American industry which are certain to follow. Then there came upon the heel of it this bill which furnishes the machinery for free and elastic and uncontrolled credits, put at the disposal of the merchants and manufacturers of this country for the first time in 50 years."

"I was refreshing my memory on the passage of the national bank act, which came in two pieces, as you know, in February of 1863 and in June of 1864; it is just 50 years ago since that measure suitable for that time, was passed, and it has taken us more than a generation and a half to come to an understanding as to the readjustments which were necessary for our own time."

"But we have reached those readjustments. I, myself, have always felt when the Democratic party was criticized as not knowing how to serve the business interests of the country that there was no use of replying to that in words. The only satisfactory reply was in action. We have written the first chapter of that reply."

"We are greatly favored by the circumstances of our time. We come at the end of a day of contest, at the end when we have been scrutinizing the processes of our business, scrutinizing them with careful and sometimes with hostile eye."

"We have slowly been coming to this time which has now happily arrived, when there is a common recognition of the things that it is undesirable should be done in business and the things that it is desirable should be done."

"What we are proceeding to do now is to organize our peace, is to make our prosperity not only stable but free to have an unimpeded momentum."

"It is so obvious that it ought not need to be stated that nothing can be good for the country which is not good for all the country. Nothing can be for the interest

of the country which is not in the interest of everybody; therefore the day of accommodation and of concession and of common understanding, is the day of peace and achievement of necessity."

"We have come to the beginning of that day. Men are no longer resisting the conclusions which the nation has arrived at as to the necessity of readjustments of its business. Business men of all sorts are showing their willingness to come into this arrangement, which I venture to characterize as the constitution of peace. So that by common counsel and by the accumulating force of cooperation we are going to seek more and more to serve the country."

"I have been surprised at the sudden acceptance of this measure by public opinion everywhere. I say surprised because it seems as if it had suddenly become obvious to men who had looked at it with too critical an eye that they were really meant in their interest. They have opened their eyes to see a thing which they had supposed to be hostile to what we intended it to be and what we shall intend our legislation to be."

"The men who have fought for this measure have fought nobly. They have simply fought for those accommodations which are going to secure us in prosperity and in peace. Nobody can be the friend of any class in America in the sense of being the enemy of any other class. You can only be the friend of one class by showing it the lines by which it can accommodate itself to the other class. The lines of help are always the lines of accommodation."

"It is in this spirit, therefore, that we rejoice together tonight and I cannot say with what deep emotions of gratitude I feel that I have had a part in completing a work which I think will be of lasting benefit to the business of the country."

The event closed a day of rejoicing in the national capital, for Congress had recessed for two weeks for the first time since it convened last April. The Democratic leaders were jubilant because they had completed two big pieces of legislation—the tariff and the currency reform, in nine months—a performance which they considered unprecedented in the history of the country.

The scene at the signing of the measure was not unlike that which attended the completion of the tariff law. The conference report on the bill, which had passed the House by an overwhelming vote, was likewise adopted by the Senate yesterday afternoon by a vote of 43 to 25.

The engrossed bill, with the signatures of the Vice-President and the speaker of the House, was finally brought to the White House shortly before 5 o'clock. By 6 o'clock Speaker Clark, Representative Underwood, Senator Owen and Representative Glass, Secretaries McAdoo, Garrison, Daniels, Lane and Wilson and Postmaster General Burleson were grouped around the President's desk and in front of the President had crowded members of Congress and many government officials.

The group also included Mrs. Wilson and her daughters and Miss McAdoo and Mrs. Owen. There was an atmosphere of joyousness rather than of solemnity apparent. The President inquired if Senator Ollie James had come. The husky form of the Kentucky Senator appeared from behind the crowd and someone remarked:

"A majority of the Senate has now arrived."

Four gold pens were used by the President. He wrote the words "23, December, 1913, approved," with one and used three pens in writing "Woodrow Wilson," splitting the first name into two syllables. The last three pens he presented to Senator Owen, Representative Glass and Secretary McAdoo, coauthors of the measure.

The President answered the curiosity of the crowd as to the disposition of the fourth with the laughing remark: "This is the 40 per cent gold reserve." Later it developed that Senator Chilton of West Virginia had sent up a gold pen of his own to be used in writing the date of the law.

The President was in a happy humor as he slowly wrote his name.

"I'm not accustomed," he said, "to write my name in a series."

"Well, the bill was made in installments," said Senator Lewis of Illinois.

"Isn't that a reflection on the Senate?" inquired Representative Glass.

Senator Lewis' retort was lost in the applause that followed the completion of the President's signature as he rose from his desk.

The President paid tributes to the heads of the two congressional committees by writing each a letter. To Representative Glass he wrote:

"May I not express my admiration for the way in which you have carried the fight for the currency bill to an extraordinarily successful issue? I hope and believe that the whole country appreciates the work you have done at something like its real value and I rejoice that you have so established yourself in its confidence."

He wrote to Senator Owen:

"Now that the fight has come to a successful issue may I not extend to you my most sincere and heartfelt congratulations and also tell you how sincerely I admire the way in which you have conducted a very difficult and trying piece of business. The whole country owes you a debt of gratitude and admiration. It has been a pleasure

to be associated with you in so great a piece of constructive legislation."

Speaker Clark issued a statement as follows:

"Most assuredly the country is to be congratulated on the fact that at last the currency bill is upon the statute books; for in such matters of great pith and moment it is the uncertainty that hurts—even where a bill might be the sum total of human wisdom on any particular subject. Now, all men of intelligence will know very soon what the currency bill contains, and what it means, and can conduct their affairs accordingly."

"My own judgment is that it will be satisfactory to the country in a high degree; at least, I hope so. The fact

## PASS CHRISTIAN OFFERS EASE AND PLEASURE TO VISITORS

Low sandy shores curving about a bay of deepest blue; long winding roads of shell that glisten pure white in the soft southern sunlight and lose themselves in the rolling marsh land or the great pine forests that lie to the inland; a few miles of old southern homes, with great columns and deep verandas, and new resort hotels, scattered along the shore road; this is a picture of Pass Christian, Miss., where President Wilson and his family are spending the holidays.

To the New Englander this region will bring many memories of the south shore of Cape Cod. The roads and walks, shaded by scrub pines and firs, along the lift of land skirting the beach, and the wide stretches of sandy, empty coast land between the little towns and ports bear close resemblance to the Buzzards Bay country. But here in the South is an atmosphere of pleasant ease. The natives speak and move gently and without haste. Even the great pelicans that roost on the piles driven to break the force of the winter waves flap away casually and lazily when disturbed. And the days pass without marking hours.

Pass Christian is one of the very old towns of the United States and second in population on the coast. It is now largely a resort town and offers to the visitor many opportunities for recreation. There is a nine-hole golf course and excellent roads for driving and motoring and good bathing beaches are at hand. The quaint old-world city of New Orleans is but a few miles away and is easily reached by the water-skirting railroad and trolley lines.

## SENATOR WEEKS SLATED FOR BANK BOARD IS REPORT

(Continued from page one)

stood that it will be because of his qualifications in this respect.

At the various stops made by the President's special, Mr. Wilson has received telegrams proposing the names of many men for membership on the new board. The President expects to make up the personnel of the board when he returns to Washington on Jan. 13.

President Wilson, who left Washington last night, enjoyed complete rest today. Secluded in his private car, he slept late, denying himself to all visitors at the few stops his special train made. Dozens of messages from every section of the country, congratulating him on the new currency law, were received by him on the way.

Crowds of curious persons surrounded the special at all stops. The President acknowledged their cheers by lifting his hat and smiling a greeting.

## W. U. PHONE SUIT IS SETTLED BY \$5,000,000 PAYMENT

Thirty-one years of litigation have come to an end in accordance with the decree of the courts by the payment of \$5,279,000 to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The suit between the Western Union and the Bell Telephone which has just been settled grew out of a contract made in 1879 for the use of what were then called "speaking telephones." The Western Union had some patents, and the Bell company some. These they decided to pool, transferring to the latter all speaking devices. They did this by means of an enormously long contract, containing certain phrases which inexactly anticipated the service to which the telephone would be put.

The case has been back and forth through the United States circuit court, the circuit court of appeals and the supreme court of the United States, and finally a decision was reached and an accounting ordered under which this payment was made. Among the lawyers who have figured in the case at some time in its course are Richard Olney, E. Rockwood Hoar, William G. Russell, John C. Gray, Roland Boyden, Frederick P. Fish and Charles H. Swan.

## WORCESTER BANKS HAVE NOT APPLIED

WORCESTER—There are three national banks in Worcester and a trust company, the latter doing business under a state charter. The presidents of all endorse the currency bill. None of the banks has applied for membership in the federal reserve board, it being pointed out that there is no particular hurry.

President Alfred I. Aiken, of the Worcester National; President Frank A. Drury, of the Merchants National; President Francis H. Dewey, of the Mechanics National, and President William D. Luey, of the Worcester Trust Company, agree that the bill is a good measure.

President Luey said he had no doubt that all of the national banks would accept the provisions of the bill within the 60 days' limit. Meetings of the directors of the national banks will be called in a few weeks to determine the action to be taken.

that a large number of Republicans and Progressives voted for the bill is proof positive that the country is well pleased with the bill. So many of them so voted that it may not improperly be denominated 'a nonpartisan currency law.'

"We certainly have ample cause for self-congratulation that in nine months we have passed a bill revising all the tariff schedules and a bill thoroughly revising and overhauling our currency system. Our two bills are excellent samples of constructive legislation. The tariff bill is working well and now that the uncertainty as to the currency bill is removed, I hope and believe that the country is entering upon a long period of prosperity."

## ORGANIZATION OF NEW MONEY SYSTEM AWAITED

Business World Watches for Moves to Be Made by Committee Which Will Put Federal Reserves Act Into Operation

## TO MEET TOMORROW

WASHINGTON — Attention of the business world is now fixed upon the immediate steps to be taken in fulfillment of the organization terms of the federal reserve act, which became law last night, and upon the attitude of the banks as reflected in their applications for membership in the new currency system.

This system will be put into operation by an organization committee consisting of the secretaries of the treasury and agriculture and the comptroller of the currency. The later post has been vacant for several months. The Senate adjourned yesterday without having received any nomination to fill the place now occupied by Acting Comptroller Thomas P. Kane, John Skelton Williams, now assistant secretary of the treasury, had been mentioned for the place.

Despite the vacancy, however, Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Houston will meet tomorrow to confer on organization. It is possible that the announcement of the five members of the federal reserve board which will supervise the new system may be made when the President returns from his holiday. The whole system may not be active for months.

Mr. McAdoo said today:

"We will determine first what districts require regional banks, and then decide in what cities such banks shall be located. We will be influenced only by the interests of the country at large."

"Will you recommend only eight regional banks, or the full number that the new bill allows?" he was asked.

"That is a matter we will have to determine," he replied. "Secretary Houston is one of the best students of currency questions in the country and he and I will have to go over the whole situation before we can make any definite statement."

The secretary denied that he had made any statement that a regional bank in New York would be made to serve New England and intimated that his opinion was far otherwise. It is probable that notices will be sent to every bank in the country some time next week informing them officially of the passage of the currency bill.

A question for early discussion will be whether the organization board will give hearings and, if so, whether these shall be conducted at Washington or whether members of the organization committee shall journey to the various cities demanding a regional reserve bank.

Many banks filed their applications for membership in the system. The National Reserve Bank of New York city sent a telegram to President Wilson 11 minutes before he signed the bill, saying that it wished to become a member of the system, and hoped it would be an entire success.

St. Louis, Cleveland, Denver, Seattle and Philadelphia are also represented by one or more applications. Three trust companies in St. Louis, Baltimore and Washington are among the applicants.

The Clearing House Associations of Kansas City, Mo., and Atlanta have expressed approval of the law, and of its intention to recommend to member banks the desirability of entering the system.

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## ORGANIZATION BOARD BEGINS AT ONCE TO DRAFT PLAN ALONG LINES OF NEW CURRENCY LAW

WASHINGTON — The organization board to begin at once to draft plans along the lines of the new currency law consists of the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of agriculture and the comptroller of the currency.

Banks have 60 days in which to apply to this committee for membership in the new system. National banks must join or forfeit their charters, but that penalty will not be enforced for one year. There is no compulsion with state banks, but they may join by bringing their reserves up to the standard of national banks by consenting to submit to national examinations.

## President to Name Board

The head of the system will be a federal reserve board in Washington, appointed by the President, to consist of the secretary of the treasury, the comptroller of the currency and five other members, two of them expert bankers, but none to have banking affiliations or to own bank stock.

The organization committee will provide for regional reserve banks in from eight to 12 cities, centers of geographical or financial districts. These banks will have each nine directors, three chosen by the stockholding banks, three chosen locally from men engaged in commerce or agriculture in the district and three designated by the federal reserve board. Their connection with the federal reserve board will be through an advisory council, composed of one representative from each district, which will meet to confer with the federal board.

## Subscribing for Stock

All national banks in a district must subscribe for stock in the regional reserve bank of that district. Subscribers will be known as member banks. Each member must subscribe for stock equal to 6 per cent of such member's capital and surplus, the capital of the regional bank thus always representing 6 per cent of the combined capital and surplus of all the member banks of the district.

Public subscriptions to regional reserve stock shall be permitted only when member subscriptions fail to provide a capital stock of \$4,000,000, in which case individual subscriptions will be limited to \$25,000. Such stock may be voted only by the government directors in the bank.

Within three years—that time being allowed to avoid business disturbance—there must be a gradual transfer of member reserves to regional banks. The total reserve required of country banks is 12 per cent of demand deposits and 5 per cent of time deposits, five twelfths of which must be transferred to regional banks. In city banks the reserve required is 15 per cent of demand deposits and 5 per cent of time deposits, and six fifteenths must be held in regional banks.

## Regional Reserve Loans

Regional banks may do business only with member banks, except in certain open-market operations, like the purchase and sale of gold, government and municipal securities and bills of exchange. They will loan money to member banks.

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## Chicago and St. Louis must keep a reserve of 18 per cent of demand and 5 per cent of time deposits, of which seven-sixteenths shall accumulate in the regional reserve banks. All national banks except those in New York, Chicago and St. Louis may make direct loans on five-year farm mortgages up to 25 per cent of their capital and surplus or up to one third of their time deposits.

National banks having a capital of \$1,000,000, or more, may open branches in other countries, similar authority is given to regional banks, to stimulate American trade.

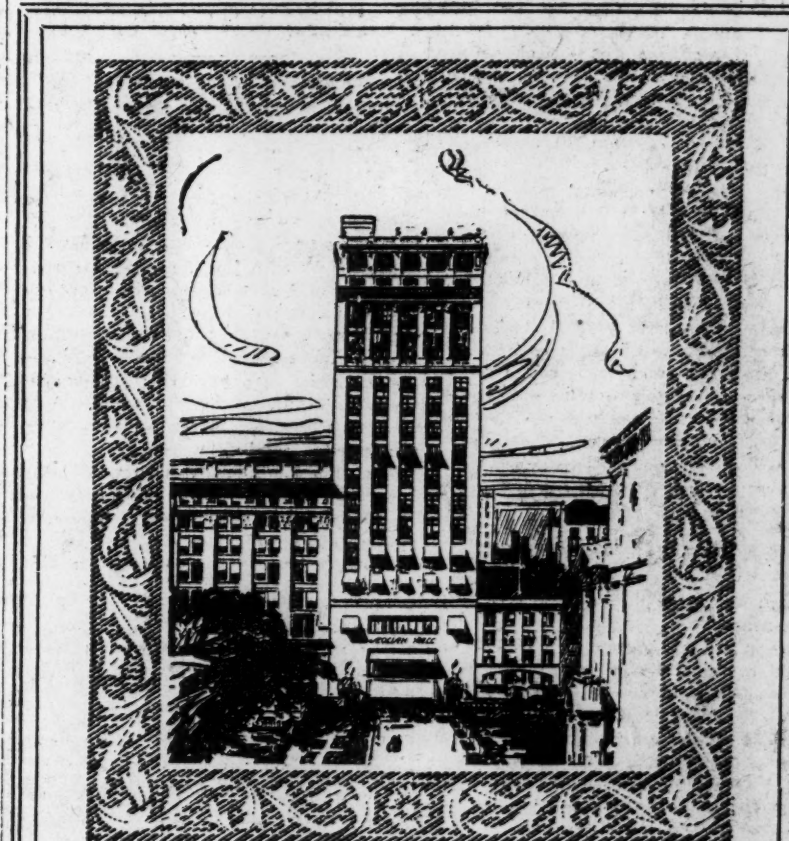
Dividends of 6 per cent will be paid to the member stockholders of the regional banks.

Existing forms of currency will not be disturbed except the national bank notes. Bonds now used to secure this issue will be taken up at the rate of \$25,000,000 a year, and national bank currency will thus gradually be retired.

## CARMEN TO MEET TWICE DAILY

Boston Street Carmen's Union has decided to hold two meetings instead of three a day when it assembles. Yesterday the union members gathered at 724 Washington street and at the Franklin Union to hear reports of their committee on the arbitration proceedings now pending before the special arbitration board.

Central reserve banks in New York,



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## WORK OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AIMS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS TOLD BY SECRETARY LANE

Federal Railroads for Development of Alaska Recommended—Indian Property Worth \$900,000,000—Is Government Trust—Conservation Is Program

WASHINGTON—In his annual report to the President, in which he recommends government railroads in Alaska, Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, sums up the accomplishments and purposes of his department as follows:

"Through our various bureaus, permit me to note here that we care for the Eskimo in Alaska and for charges in the District of Columbia; for 310,000 Indians scattered throughout the continent, for whom we hold property in trust, approximating in value \$900,000,000; that the choice beauty spots of our country have been set aside as national parks which are in our care; that we distribute to over 800,000 pensioners, their widows and dependents, over \$165,000,000 a year; that we issue to inventors of the United States and foreign countries an average of more than 5000 patents each month; that every miner in the land is interested in those means which we are taking to prevent mine accidents and to realize more fully the mineral wealth of the land; that the schools of the Indians and the national university of the colored people are under our jurisdiction; together with the hot springs of Arkansas and the cliff dwellings of Colorado; that the internal economy of the territory of Hawaii, as well as that of Alaska, fall within the purview of this department; that it is our part to measure the waters of a thousand streams, survey the lands of all the states, and look beneath the surface to see what they contain; that we have still in our care a great body of public land (some 300,000,000 acres outside of Alaska), out of which each year approximately 60,000 farms are carved; that we have a bureau of education, which should be provided with the equipment by which it may adequately do a great work for the schools, the teachers, and the children of this country, or be abolished.

### New Policy Is Proposed

"We have ventured upon a new policy of administering our affairs and have not developed adequate machinery. We have called a halt on methods of spoliation which existed, to the great benefit of many, but we have failed to substitute methods, sane, healthful and progressive, by which the normal enterprise of an ambitious people can make full use of their own resources. We abruptly closed opportunities to the monopolist, but did not open them to the developer."

The report says, "Just as I would aim to make Alaska pay in the end out of her own resources for a liberal advance made to her for the opening and improvement of her territory, so should we aim to make the lands of the West bring into being the latent values of the West. With a little foresight, we can transform coal and oil, phosphate and timber, into green fields and electric power. Railroads and power plants, street railways and waterworks, are built with 50-year bonds, which rest upon the foundation of their probable earnings. It is not without precedent in principle or in fact for the United States to improve its own property and for its advances take a mortgage upon the wealth it creates, and in one half of 50 years we would regain our capital."

"But where are the funds to come from to carry on such work? My answer is, from the public lands in these states. We sell these lands now and the proceeds go into the reclamation fund. Two years ago the government went further and set aside \$20,000,000 to be used in the completion of the irrigation schemes now under way. Why not extend this policy?"

### The Need of the West

"The West can use profitably and wisely \$100,000,000 in the next 10 years to the advantage of the whole country. The government will recover all of the money it advances, not to speak of the homes and the values created by its enterprise. "We have millions of acres of phosphate lands which are estimated to contain several billion tons of phosphate rock. It would certainly be well if we could insure the preferential use of this fertilizer on American farms and export it in the form of farm products rather than as raw material."

"I am not satisfied with the operation of the homestead law as to the timber lands of the far western states. As the law now is, a man may enter upon 160 acres of these lands, and by residing 21 months on the land in three years and cultivating at a maximum 20 acres of the land, it becomes his. He promptly proceeds, if he is wise, to sell it to some lumber company for from \$10,000 to \$20,000. The land becomes part of the company's forest reserve or is logged off, leaving the stumps and is finally sold for agricultural purposes, if so adapted."

"Because of the magnitude of the money investment required, and appreciative of the need, the Congress in 1902 adopted the policy of undertaking irrigation projects of its own. The moneys received from the sale of public lands—less 6 per cent—went into a reclamation fund. The result has been the construction of some 25 projects, in the arid land states. In these the government has invested approximately \$76,000,000. Less than 3 per cent of all the land which is served by which we are ready to serve is unoccupied."

"We should, I believe, encourage the search for oil and protect the prospector. The government is withholding from entry certain considerable bodies of land in the belief that they contain oil. The United States will need oil for its

navy as well as coal, and probably in increasing quantities as the modern oil-burning or gas-burning engines are recognized.

### Conservation of Coal

"It is certainly not for the public interest that our coal deposits shall be opened rapidly and ruthlessly. We may reforest lands that have been devastated, or feed again into fruitfulness a soil that is starved, but we cannot replace the carbon deposits underground once they are removed. I cannot, however, feel that we should sacrifice any present need for fuel or willingly surrender ourselves to a demand for exorbitant prices because of a fear that some day the coal supply may be exhausted. Already there has been developed a substitute for coal in the flowing stream."

Of Alaska Secretary Lane says: "The largest body of unused and neglected land in the United States is Alaska. It is now nearly half a century since we purchased this territory, and it contains today less than 40,000 white inhabitants, less than 1000 for each year it has been in our possession. In the intervening 46 years we have given it little more than the most casual concern, yet its mines, fisheries, and furs alone have added to our wealth the grand sum of \$500,000,000."

"This vast and unsurpassed asset lies almost undeveloped. A territory one fifth the size of the United States contains less than a thousand miles of anything that can be called a wagon road. It has a few inconsiderable stretches of railroad which terminate, with one exception, either in the wilderness, or at a private industry. Only the richest of its mines can be worked, and one of its resources of greatest immediate value to the people—its coal lands—lies unworked."

### Plans for Alaska

"In my judgment the way to deal with the problem of Alaskan resources is to establish a board of directors to have this work in charge. Into the hands of this board of commission I would give all the national assets in that territory, to be used primarily for her improvement. Congress should determine in broad outline the policies which this board should elaborate and administer, much as is done as to the Philippines. This board would of course have nothing whatsoever to do with the internal affairs of the organized territory of Alaska, for it would exercise no powers save such as Congress granted over the property of the United States in Alaska."

"I have already expressed to the Congress my belief that it was wise for the government itself to undertake the construction and operation of a system of trunk-line railroads in Alaska. And I am led to this view irrespective of the possibility of private enterprise undertaking such work, although my belief is that no railroads would be privately constructed in Alaska for many years to come excepting as adjuncts to some private enterprise. Be that as it may, it would seem wise for the government to undertake this task upon grounds of state. The charges fixed should be lower for years to come than would justify private investment. I would build and operate these highways in the same spirit that the counties or the states build wagon roads—not for revenue, but for the general good. This is our task, it should be done wholeheartedly and with a consciousness that the dollar spent today on an Alaskan railroad will yield no more immediate return on the investment than the dollar spent on the Panama canal."

### SENATOR SIMMONS TO GET MEMORIAL

WASHINGTON—Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, who had charge of the Democratic tariff bill in the Senate, will receive this week an autographed and handsomely bound copy of the new tariff law.

The bill contains autographed notes of appreciation from President Wilson, Vice-President Marshall and several senators, in addition to the autographed signatures of all members of the Senate.

### KEY TO COUNTY ROADS PLANNED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A plan to mark all the public roads in Jackson county at road intersections and issue maps on which will be printed the names of all the public roads has been proposed to the county court by Leo M. Gilday, county clerk.

### ALFRED T. DENISON UNCONFIRMED

WASHINGTON—Republican senators, led by Senator Smoot of Utah, prevented action in the Senate Tuesday upon the appointment of Winfred T. Denison of New York as a member of the Philippine commission and secretary of the interior for the insular government.

### SENATORS TO ADDRESS CLUB

WASHINGTON—Senator Weeks of Massachusetts and Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, will speak before the New Haven (Conn.) Economic Club on Dec. 29.

## NEW STANDARDS ARE CALLED NEED OF MEXICAN REFORMERS

Villa's Actions at City of Chihuahua Arouse a Detailed Consideration of What "Rights" Are Supposed to Be Below the Rio Grande

EL PASO, Tex.—The third train, bringing more Americans, Germans, Frenchmen and Italians, arrived Dec. 16. Nearly 900 persons of different nationalities have left Chihuahua on account of the expulsion of the Spaniards by General Villa. The stories told by the new arrivals are similar to those related by the Spanish subjects.

The confidential agent of the Constitutionalists in Washington, Sr. Roberto Pezueira, has made the following statement: "General Villa is proceeding with his rights; he is committing no wanton destruction, but is protecting the property of neutral outsiders, which many of the Spaniards are not." Senor Pezueira is affiliated with the so-called party of the "renovators," so his utterances are of particular significance to show whether the Constitutionalists resort to the discredited, worn-out procedure of "making white out of black."

The first chief, General Carranza, thinks that if Villa took some action it was "according to the law," while the diplomat, Sr. Pezueira, states that the military governor of Chihuahua is proceeding within his rights. These statements are contradictory in their actual meaning, though at first glance this may not appear. The interest on the part of the investigator in this case is not to find out if any wrong was inflicted upon the ousted outsiders, and whose is the responsibility. The object of delving in such a matter is to comprehend the nature of the Constitutionalists' acts by reaching an understanding of the words which justify such acts.

It is definitely known that in Chihuahua there was no trial of the Spaniards before they were expelled; therefore their expulsion was not "according to the law." In examining the second judgment, that of "proceeding within Villa's rights," the simple enunciation of that proposition brings out in striking relief its falsity, which precludes the necessity for further analysis.

Viewing the question from another angle, is the confidential agent endeavoring to cloak the behavior of his fellow insurgent with empty words of diplomacy? Nothing of the kind. He is called an apprentice in the art of shrewdness. That is revealed, it is said, by his vehemence in rushing to the defense of his friend, his statements lacking the high polished wording of the clever representative who says much without saying anything.

His words have the mark of spontaneity and constitute a human document of value. They are a mirror which faithfully reflects the thought without the deflections caused by artificial expression. To his eyes the procedure of General Villa is fraught with incalculable consequences of international character. Consequently so momentous a matter needs to be grounded upon a firm basis, and there being nothing greater than the truth, his highest concept of truth as the justification for Villa's decision had to be produced.

The "renovators" need to be renovated and surely they will not be the ones who can reform Mexico and place it in the track of social betterment and moral progress if they do not change their standards of government. Reforms have been attempted in the past by serious consequences, but these were not produced by the consent of the reformers themselves, but by their followers, who act many times as irrepressible instruments of their own passions. The reformer is a man of insight, a kind of seer made so by loving the right. Wrath is a bad counselor. And if the Constitutionalists want to do the right they need to demonstrate their desire by the means they employ.

It is not difficult to trace the origin of the erroneous concept of "proceeding within the ruling class' rights" concerning public affairs. Mexico early was ruled for profit, holding foremost in all public dealings the "rights of the crown," whose personal possession the colony was. So the descendants of the conquerors still deem as their own the "right" of administering the nation. These considerations find their corroboration in the expressions of the press immediately after the assassination of Mr. Madero.

El Pais, editorially speaking of the civil Maderista leaders, qualified them as "adventurists" (strangers, newcomers, immigrants); Sr. Castellanos, in the same paper, judged them as "intruders." El Independiente used this phrase—"these people who dared attempt to govern." This also affords a vivid idea of the utter impossibility for the downtrodden to obtain relief by other means than rebellion. If Mr. Madero and his collaborators, being chiefly aristocrats, were called "strangers, intruders," what can the humble citizens expect to be called for forcing their claims for participation in the government of the country?

"General Villa has decreed the confiscation of all the real estate, all personal properties of whatever nature, including documents, of Gen. Luis Terrazas, Enrique C. Creel, Juan Creel and all other accomplices who have been enemies to the Constitutional cause." So reads a recent telegram from Chihuahua.

In the political campaign of 1900 the Terrazas and their relatives formed the local board of the Reactionist party, the largest attendance to its meetings, numbering 38 men. In the anti-Reactionist hall there was not room enough for the crowds.

The "antis" patiently endured the official outrages to show their aptness for the exercise of democracy and to be

justified in their ulterior decisions. The leading Reactionist paper, El Debate, had this motto, "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." The indignities suffered by the people compelled Aguilera Cerdan, the leader of Puebla, to rise up in arms April, 1910, but the chairman of the anti-Reactionist Center, Yaquez Gomez, succeeded in preventing the outbreak of the rebellion.

On the polling day, in spite of all obstacles, the self-control of the "antis" was warmly applauded by the aristocratic press. Licenciado Sanchez Santos wrote:

"Our people at one leap have reached without any preparation the point to which other nations have progressed for centuries. Their self-restraint is not a matter of cowardice, as our people have many times demonstrated their bravery; it is simply their conscious deportment."

In August, 1910, the editor of El Grito del Pueblo (The Cry of the People) met the Hacendado Vicente Horcasitas and to him appealed for help to avert the impending national catastrophe. He said Horcasitas belonged to the aristocracy and it would hear his voice in behalf of the real interests of the country. "Do not reelect Don Porfirio, because it will mean the fiercest war that Mexico has ever had," he said. "Beseech Don Alberto Terrazas to tell his father to slacken the bindings on the people."

"Do not forget the teachings of history; see how our progress has been effected, the force of uprisings corresponding to the pressure. Watch the present signs. In proportion as the awakening continues we will demand more and more."

The revolution was proclaimed by Francisco I. Madero on Nov. 20, 1910. Under his administration things became worse for the former insurgents, who were expelled from the Terrazas haciendas.

The war resumed its course Feb. 1, 1912. It was agreed by the majority of the rebels to offer the supreme leadership of the revolution to Gen. Pascual Orozco, who accepted it the 6th of March.

The 9th of that month Vicente Horcasitas appealed for mutual respect of both parties' rights.

General Orozco 19 days after his oath began executing revolutionists. Messrs. Terrazas, Creel and relatives won Orozco, but their winning is now dearly paid for.

## FAMOUS AVENUE OF PRESIDENTS TO HAVE NEW NAME

WASHINGTON—If the Senate follows the action of the House, which has voted to restore the name of Sixteenth street, the avenue of the Presidents, the fashionable boulevard that extends from the White House northward into the suburbs, will cease to exist by that name.

The present name was bestowed a couple of years ago as the result of a movement on the part of residents on that thoroughfare, who urged that it should have a distinctive name as Unter den Linden in Berlin and the other prominent boulevards of European capitals.

## MAINE OFFICIALS TO BE REMOVED

AUGUSTA, Me.—As the result of a hearing in the State Senate of the charges made by Fred R. Smith of Pittsfield, a trustee, Dr. Henry W. Miller, superintendent, and all of the board of trustees of the Maine hospital for the insane, are removed. This was decided by the Governor and council at a long meeting yesterday.

Mr. Smith's charges were specifically directed against Dr. Miller, and two of the trustees, Mrs. Laura L. Cony of Augusta, formerly of Randolph, and Dr. Seth S. Gordon of Portland.

The other trustees affected are Fred A. Chandler of Addison, Oliver L. Hall of Bangor, Frank W. Burnham of Milbridge and Young A. Thurston of Andover.

The order calls for the resignation of Dr. Miller on or before March 1, 1914, and of the trustees Jan. 10, 1914.

## GOVERNMENT OIL SUIT BRIEF FILED

WASHINGTON—The government's brief against the Mid-West Oil Company in a case involving large areas of petroleum land was filed Tuesday in the supreme court. The suit involves an order by President Taft withdrawing petroleum lands in Wyoming and California from entry to reserve and adequate supply of fuel oil for the future use of the navy.

## NEW JERSEY DAY ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON—President and Mrs. Wilson have appointed Friday, Feb. 13, for special White House reception in compliment to New Jersey. State officials, the congressional delegation and a group of New Jersey editors, with families, will be present.

## BETTER RURAL ROADS SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—An appropriation of \$1,000,000 for improvement of roads used in the rural mail service was asked of Congress Tuesday in a letter from Postmaster-General Burleson, forwarded through Secretary McAdoo.

## To Our Patrons

We extend to you our heartiest Christmas Greetings together with a most sincere wish that the New Year shall bring an overflowing measure of happiness and prosperity to one and all.

We appreciatively acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon this house not only during the holiday season but during the entire year. As a result, December has registered an unprecedented Christmas sales record, and 1913 will surpass any previous twelvemonth by a generous margin.

For the good will and confidence on your part which have made this result possible, we thank you most sincerely.

## Jordan Marsh Company

## LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

Innovation Seen in Lectures in Italian and Vocation Talks Under Plan at Boston Branch Institution

Free illustrated lectures in Italian are to be given at the North End branch of the Boston public library beginning next Sunday afternoon, when the subject will be "Modern and Ancient Rome."

The lectures will continue through January and will be delivered by Signorina Amy A. Bernady. This arrangement has been made possible by cooperation with the Societa Nazionale Dante Alighieri, which last year gave to the library the handsome relief of Dante that may be seen in the main reading room.

Another innovation at this branch library is a series of vocation talks that is being given on Wednesday evenings for the young people of the district.

"Needle Trades" was the subject presented at the last talk. Next time the boys are to have their turn, the subject being "Building Trades." This talk will not come till Jan. 19.

Some interesting phases of library work with people from abroad are brought out by Marguerite Reid of the Providence (R. I.) public library, who draws this pleasing picture of the immigrant and his taste for things worth while: "Readers find it a pleasure to review a book for us and are eager to talk about their country and its literature. We have a Portuguese friend, a member of the Royal Geographical Society of Lisbon, who has met many of the literary lights of Portugal. She takes a pleasure in talking of them, their personal appearance and literary position, which helps one place them in one's mind to a remarkable degree. She has a personal acquaintance with Camillo Castello Branco and has seen Herculano walk the streets of Lisbon as an old man. A Greek youth told me about the editor of an old magazine, for which I haven't had very much respect or interest heretofore, probably on account of its unattractive binding, until he recounted the man's life work and brilliant intellect and personal appearance when he met him at the age of 94. After that the uninteresting old book put on a new face. A young Portuguese working as a bookkeeper in a business that employed rough men turned out to be a poet, whose sensitive ear was offended at our greeting 'hello,' and who spoke the English language with a fine sense of its shades of meaning. Upon acquaintance he produced portraits of the King and the Queen Mother, autographed, and modestly explained that he had been one

of a committee of university students to greet the King at the time he ascended the throne. It has been an education to me to meet these people. I never realized how narrow had been my knowledge of the literature of the world until I had read Brandes' book on Poland and essays on Russian and Portuguese and Swedish literatures. My sensations, I think, must have been similar to those of Keats 'On first looking into Chapman's Homer.' . . .

An object lesson to librarians in correlating people and books is given in the A. L. A. bulletin by Willis H. Kerr of the Kansas State Normal School. It is a third-year high school class in argumentation, says Mr. Kerr. After some preliminary study, one day the teacher remarks rather inconsequentially, "Do you know I believe the 'Boston tea party' was an unjustifiable destruction of property, and that unpunished historians now admit it?" Now that won't "go" in Kansas any easier than it will in Massachusetts. Teacher is immediately challenged, and she replies, "Well, I'll debate it with you; and I'll be fair and square with you and tell you of some material on your side. But there is one man whose authority I would not want to dispute; you'll surely treat me fairly, won't you?" A young lady member of the class at once puts a motion to the class that it will not be considered fair to use the writings of Edmund Burke against teacher. Does that class depend upon bluffing its way through that debate with teacher? No, it keeps us busy at the library to get material out fast enough, even though we had been previously informed by the teacher that the material would be wanted. Even Dr. Johnson's "Taxation no Tyranny" is read with eagerness. Teacher finally agrees to debate even against Burke. Is Burke a bore to that class? Why, the library has to buy additional copies. Of course, the end desired by the teacher all the time was Burke.

More and more, in the instruction of young and adult, the teacher's effort is being directed toward arousing a problem to be solved. Whether by a class lecture, by a class discussion, or by a personal conference, the pupil is brought to feel it is important for him to find the answer. Is it not important, then, for the librarian to be skilled in drawing out a statement of the problem, or, changing the figure, to recognize accurately the symptoms and to prescribe unerringly? I think librarians having to do with high school and college students should rather frequently visit classes and attend lectures. If this were done, the pupil would less often be ground between upper and nether millstones, and the millstones would think more of each other.

## Annual Clearance Sale

Begins Friday, December 26th, 8:30 A. M.

We will leave the 68 pages of the catalogue, which is already in your hands, to speak for the details of the Sale, only emphasizing that in our opinion we have never so successfully prepared for this Sale, because the variety is greater, the quantities are large and the opportunity to save money, especially on useful and staple goods, is really beyond the usual.

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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## FASHIONABLE BELTED COAT

Wool eponge, with collar and cuffs of fox fur

All the belted blouses are liked. This one shows a deep girde arranged at the low waist line and is extremely pretty. The skirt is made in only three pieces, but with a little panel that renders it individual.

The material shown here is wool eponge and the collar and cuffs are fox fur.

It is easy to think of this same model made from a dozen different materials. It would be beautiful made of the wool velours that is shown in such wonderful colors; it would be extremely handsome made either of velvet or corduroy, and a good effect could be obtained by making the blouse of one material over a skirt of another, as broadcloth over corduroy or plain material over plaid. Broadcloth this season is shown in plaid effects and is extremely handsome for such use.

For the medium size the coat will require 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 2 3/4 yards 44; the skirt 5 1/2 yards 27, 3 3/4 yards 44 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse coat (7812A) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7970) from 22 to 32 waist. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## IN GLASS JAR

To keep ostrich plumes during the summer place in a glass jar and screw on the top. This will keep them dry and away from moths. A glass jar is also nice for keeping silverware, as it will not tarnish when kept from the air.—The Modern Priscilla.



## OLD-TIME DISHES OF BAY STATE

Nantucket cakes and New England pandoughdy

The following Massachusetts old-time recipes are printed in the Delineator:

**Nantucket Sheering Buns**—These are a time-honored Nantucket dainty, an old family recipe reading as follows: Boil one pint of milk, take from the fire and add to it four ounces of butter. When cooled to "blood warm" add two thirds of a cupful of yeast, a little salt and flour to make a thick batter. Set this to rise overnight.

In the morning work in two well-beaten eggs, a cupful and a half of sugar, a handful of cleaned currants, and flour to make stiff enough to mold; not quite so stiff as for biscuit dough. Cover and let rise again. If well risen in four or five hours, make up into cakes with your hands. Let them lie close together in a pan and rise until very light. Bake to a nice light brown. Take from the oven and while still hot brush the tops over with a tablespoonful or two of sugar dissolved in milk or the white of an egg beaten up with sugar.

**Mrs. Starbuck's Nantucket Plain Fruit Cake**—Beat to a cream one cupful of butter and two of sugar. Add one cupful of molasses, one cupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, and stir until the mixture stops "purring." Add three well-beaten eggs, a teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg, a quarter cupful of shredded citron or preserved watermelon rind, and a cupful each of seeded raisins and currants well dredged with flour. Add sifted flour to make

rather stiff, turn into bar tins lined with buttered paper, and bake in a slow oven.

**Anna Coffin's Second-Day Wedding Pudding**—This delicious pudding is still a standby in Nantucket, though dating back to pre-revolutionary days. After the wedding-day festivities, which were conducted with circumstance according to the means and station of the bride's family, it was the groom's family's turn to show what they could do in the way of entertaining. This grand feast went by the name of the second-day wedding, and for this function this pudding was held in high repute. Eleven ounces of crackers were first pounded fine, and over them was poured three pints of scalded milk. A half pound, each of butter and sugar were then pounded to a cream and added to the cracker-and-milk paste, together with a little salt and nutmeg. When the mixture was cold, 10 well-beaten eggs were added, with a pound of boiled raisins, and the whole poured into a well-buttered pudding dish. This was then baked about an hour and a quarter and served hot with a sweet sauce, hard or soft.

**New England Pandoughdy**—Fill a deep earthen or porcelain-lined pudding dish with peeled and cored tart, mellow apples. Add water to make a little juice, sprinkle with sugar, season with nutmeg or cinnamon and cover with a baking-powder biscuit crust. Bake in a moderate oven and serve with a sauce of thick cream well sweetened with ordinary sugar or scraped maple sugar.

## GREAT DEAL OF BEADWORK USED

Ornaments that the amateur can make

Beadwork is just now in high favor. For the amateur beadworker the making of small dress accessories is recommended. Belt slides, coat buttons and slipper ornaments are practical as well as fashionable, says the New York Sun.

For a belt slide, cut the proper shape from heavy linen and use pliable leather-bone on this foundation so that the finished slide may curve slightly when in place. Cover the silk or velvet, and before lining do the beadwork. Any simple pattern which comes for cross stitch embroidery can be chosen, a bit of canvas being basted over the material while the beadwork is being done, and the threads pulled out afterwards.

For a square cornered slide choose a pattern with an elaborate corner design and for an oval slide select a design with a top ornament from which drops some light, delicate beadwork on either side, meeting at the bottom of the oval in a small motif or a single cabochon.

If the worker in beads does not care to bother with a set pattern, many plans are available. A good example is the easy style of beading done with bugles sewn on at angles, so that the result is a feather stitch border done in beads. By using bugles for this work and single beads added at intervals, as the embroiderer uses French knots, very effective borders can be quickly accomplished without the necessity of a pattern.

A straight row of three bugles, placed at intervals, like a prim row of little trees, is another practical border easily adapted to beadwork. When working on a transparent fabric care must be taken that cross threads do not show through from the wrong side, marring the beauty of the design. With a little care,

stitches can be kept under the line of beads and never allowed to cross from one bead to another under an unbeaded portion of a thin fabric, like chiffon, for example.

Another simple beadwork plan is to emphasize the pattern in a broadcloth fabric by studying certain portions with beads of varying sizes and shades. The skirt of a dancing frock of pale pink, broadcloth in the flowers beaded closely with small rose-colored beads, the petals outlined in varying shades until white, crystal beads edged the largest petals.

Beading on the lower parts of skirts is especially recommended, as additional weight is given to the narrow skirt, increasing its contrast with the lace or chiffon drapery above, thus emphasizing the fashionable silhouette.

Elaborate evening wraps show the upper portions heavily beaded, giving the effect of a short beaded coat worn over a plain lower drapery. Other models have heavily beaded revers crossing and fastening low on the side with an immense beaded motif with deep bead fringe.

As a quick and inexpensive way of freshening a last year's chiffon blouse or tunic a shadow pattern done in bugle beads is worth considering. The beading is done in straight lines, with regular spacings, showing the fabric, which gives a shadow or darning appearance. Detached motifs are easily carried out in this style of beadwork. Beaded fringe is quickly made on a beading of narrow ribbon or silk soutache.

Beads can be bought by the bunch or in a somewhat newer form, by the bottle. Several little glass bottles of beads are convenient for the work bag and it is easy to have the different colors so separated.

## BOTTLES PUT IN SHOES IN TRUNK

In packing a trunk I always place bottles inside the shoes, and have always carried them so without accident, writes a Good Housekeeping contributor. The idea is that the shoe's stiffness will protect the bottle, and even if the contents should be spilled, the shoe will probably sustain less damage than might other articles of clothing. Of course, I always tie a cloth over the cork to hold it tight, and then wrap the bottle in plenty of tissue paper to keep it in place in the shoe. One beauty of the arrangement is that I always know where to look for the bottles.

Lace, net, silk and crepe de chine or chiffon are combined in some of the dainty separate blouses. Seemingly there is no restriction as to the different materials used in a single garment.

## DUCK DONE IN THE CASSEROLE

Recommended for the Sunday dinner

Dishes that may be cooked to advantage in earthenware are described as follows in the Country Gentleman:

**Pork Chops En Casserole**—Fried pork chops and fresh ham are usually tough; moreover, they necessitate the care of the housewife during the busy 20 minutes preceding dinner. If cooked in earthenware they are more tender and go further than when prepared by the usual method. Two pounds of pork chops or fresh ham cut in pieces for serving, one cupful and a half of sliced yellow turnips, one cupful of diced celery, one teaspoonful of salt, an eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper, powdered sage, dried bread crumbs, one chopped apple and boiling water or stock.

Dust the chops with salt, pepper and a little sage, roll thickly in crumbs and brown on both sides in drippings. Put a layer of the turnips, apples and celery in the casserole, then the chops and repeat until everything is used. Add water or stock, with salt and pepper, to nearly cover, set the lid in place and cook an hour and a half in a moderate oven. If not thick enough when done, add half a cupful of dried crumbs before serving it.

**Casserole of Beef**—Beef is one of the simplest meats to cook in a casserole. Four pounds of beef from the chuck or the round, one cupful of carrots, chopped, one cupful of turnips, chopped, half a cupful of onions, chopped, drippings, one cupful and a half of spaghetti, broken in small pieces, two teaspoonfuls of salt, a fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper and boiling water.

Cut the meat in pieces suitable for serving. Brown it in the drippings with the vegetables, then place both in the casserole, together with the seasonings and spaghetti. Cover with boiling water and bake gently from three to four hours. This same recipe may be used with success in cooking a fore-quarter of lamb.

**Casserole of Duck**—Nothing could be better for Sunday dinner than a casserole of duck. About four pounds of duck, four small onions, one pint of canned tomatoes, two teaspoonfuls of salt, a fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper, half a cupful of rice, a bit of bay leaf, two cloves, a few dried celery leaves, boiling water and drippings.

Disjoint the duck, roll it in flour, and brown it with the onions in the drippings. Then place it in the casserole alternately with the rice and the tomatoes mixed with the seasonings and barely cover with boiling water or stock. Bake slowly for three or four hours in a moderate oven. A sprig of mint is an improvement. In case the liquid becomes absorbed, more must be added. The tomatoes may be omitted if desirable and a pint of canned peas or string beans substituted.

A wide-mouthed stone crock may be used for potting chicken, fowl, ham, corn beef, beef's tongues and hearts, or calves' heads, the meat being put in whole, and a long time allowed for the cooking.

**Potted Beef's Tongue**—Trim a fresh beef's tongue. Prepare a cupful of carrot cubes, one of turnips and one of minced celery if at hand, otherwise use half a teaspoonful of celery seed. Brown these with the tongue in drippings, season with salt and pepper, add a sprig of parsley, a bit of bay leaf and a sprig of thyme, and then place all in a crock, the vegetables below and over the meat. Add boiling water or stock to touch the bottom of the meat and simmer very gently for two hours to two hours and a

## COLLECTOR'S HOUSE CLEARED

Much of furniture relegated to the attic

The only daughter of a New England family, Miss Black, inherited a pleasant old house, a number of pieces of fine old furniture and a hobby for collecting antiques to add to those she inherited. This hobby she rode hard.

"Fortunately for me, I was born with a sense of humor as well as a New England conscience," she said to me, "and I was brought to my senses in an amusing way. I had been asked to arrange the sitting room of the Woman's Club here—not that I know anything about decoration, but I was supposed to know everything about furniture because I talked it so constantly. I wanted the room to have an old New England air; but at the same time I wanted it to be a comfortable living room. I made the room very nice and usable and then added a number of my antiques, including a spinning wheel which I placed beside the hearth."

"Many people came to see the room and every one expressed delight except a cer-

tain Frenchwoman who was visiting our town. I wanted her opinion more than any other, so finally I asked her how she liked it."

"I like the room very much," she said, "but the spinning wheel I do not like. It is an affectation, is it not?"

"An affectation!" I had not thought of it before, but certainly she was right. An object which had neither great beauty nor modern use was an affectation in a twentieth century house. Just then my sense of humor came to my rescue and I realized that I had made of my house not a home nor a museum, but a curiosity shop.

"Now I am going to make it over into a home, if you will help me. I must have help because I have lived so long with my belongings I don't know how to begin eliminating."

When I saw Miss Black's house I wished the Frenchwoman might have been there too, writes Ruby Ross Goodnow in the Pictorial Review. There were enough things within it to furnish three houses. The ceilings were very low, which added to the crowded effect. The narrow hallway ran straight through the house, with two big rooms on each side. There were four large bedrooms on the second floor, and a great attic on the third. This was an embarrassment of room for such a small household, but it was crammed and jammed with large pieces of furniture and hundreds of objects of historic value.

I saw at once that even after giving each room all the furniture it needed there would still be an overflow, and so I proposed that Miss Black empty all the rooms and refurnish them one by one. I always do this if possible, because it is the only way to get a clean perspective. We began by doing over the hall. Years ago it had been papered with the queerest ugliest paper, imitating tiles, with blue division lines and ugly blotches in each oblong. The tiles were long, narrow and horizontal, making the ceiling seem lower than ever. This paper had been retained because it was "antique"; but it had no value, intrinsic or decorative, so we scraped it off and covered the walls with a deep yellow paper. If the ceiling had been higher I would have used a grass cloth, but the horizontal threads of that fabric would have been a mistake, so I found a thick, heavy paper of deep yellow with thread-like vertical lines. It was taken to the ceiling line, and there was a narrow molding at the top, just half an inch below the ceiling, to admit picture hooks.

The ceilings, too, had to be papered; for they were made of narrow boards, not of plaster. We used a plain cream colored ingrain paper for this. The woodwork was painted as nearly as possible the cream of the ceiling. In the dining room we used the same yellow paper of the hall, and in the double parlors we used the cream ingrain paper on both walls and ceilings.

In the hall we hung the black and white prints, a few fine old maps yellow and brown with age and as decorative as etchings, and nothing more. We left one tall clock there (there had been three!) and a narrow table. The hall was too narrow for chairs. The floor was so bad it had to be covered, but as Miss Black could well afford it we had a narrow border of new wood laid, and used large carpet rugs here as elsewhere on the first floor. We used a soft brown carpeting because Miss Black liked it. I personally do not like gold brown with mahogany gray or fawn-color; a very dark brown is much better, or a brown that is almost gold. Ordinary browns make mahogany too red, and mahogany makes ordinary brown soiled and colorless. However, this carpeting was very successful, for this was real mahogany furniture, dark and velvety in tone, which also helped to make the brown velvet hold its own color successfully.

The two big rooms on the left of the hall we made into one long drawing room, using the most graceful pieces of furniture, a few good portraits, a few brasses and many beautiful old mirrors.

The front room on the right we made into a library by building in open bookshelves against two of the walls. A great secretary was allowed to remain; but its shelves were filled with old leather, and Wedgwood and Staffordshire plates, and blisney green bottles. Above the bookshelves we hung the collection of samplers. A three paneled mirror had the place of honor above the mantel shelf. On the top of the bookshelves we arranged the pewter tankards and pots and candlesticks, because a library can stand a little of the flavor of a museum.

## HAT CLEANING

To clean white or gray velour or beaver hats, take one pound of white cornmeal, put in dish and let stand in warm oven 15 minutes; pour over hat, let stand five minutes; take clothes-brush and brush with cornmeal thoroughly, when all the soil will be in the meal. Then take the hat outdoors and brush clean of meal. Use yellow cornmeal for dark hats.

## BONBON BASKETS

Pretty and inexpensive bonbon baskets may be made with any little baskets which one can either make or buy and cover with the tinfoil used for wrapping chocolate, which must be covered on the side next basket with some strong gum. The coarser the wicker the more effective the basket.

Cold baked potatoes, if dipped for a few moments in boiling water and reheated in a moderate oven, will be quite as mealy as when first baked.

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means greater cooking comfort, convenience and cleanliness. No mice—no odors—no insects. It is the ideal kitchen cabinet or pantry for all modern homes. Most popular size is 60" high and 42" wide. Depth of lower section when sliding nicotene tray is pulled out 34". Cabinets are all finished in white flexible enamel, each coat rubbed down and baked on. Lasts for years. Trimmings are nickel-plated. Anti-rust doors are half-inch thick, dust with front. No swell or shrink to doors or drawers. Joints are electrically welded. The high base makes it easy to mop or scrub floor underneath. A very cleanly feature.

Prices include Complete Equipment with Style A Only. According to size, from \$27 to \$75, which includes full equipment—6 1/2 pound removable flour box, glass sugar jar, eight piece set screw cap glass jars, etc. Sold by better class dealers everywhere. Write us for particulars. We also make all steel kitchen tables, which are very popular. Prices from \$12.75 to \$19.75. Write today for illustrations.

**THE FAULTLESS IRON WORKS, ST. CHARLES, ILL.**  
Eastern Distributors: JAMES & KIRKLAND, 183 W. 44th St., N. Y.

**JAP ROSE**  
Toilet Talcum Powder

Use it on the face—Use it on the body. It is perfectly suited for all Toilet and Nursery purposes. It covers instantly and completely and leaves no "powdery look." Agreeable, absorbent and so refreshing. "It completes the complexion." You will enjoy the true Rose fragrance.

**A JAP ROSE VANITY BOX**  
of imported (white) "Ivory" with mirror and dainty powder puff and a trial sample envelope of JAP ROSE Toilet Talcum Powder, mailed to any address for six 2-cent stamps.

**JAMES S. KIRK & CO., 334 E. Michigan St., Chicago, U.S.A.**

**HORNER'S FURNITURE**

**HOLIDAY GIFTS** that will be enjoyed for years to come are offered in our Xmas display of high grade furniture—distinctive in design, high grade in material and workmanship, yet reasonable in price. An inspection of our attractive Showrooms will make your selection of remaining presents a pleasure and a satisfaction.

**R. J. HORNER & CO. 20-22-24-26 W. 36th St. NEW YORK**



## VOTERS' LEAGUE TO VOTE TO HEAR ALL CANDIDATES

Executive Committee Considers  
Plan for Deciding on Choice  
for Place on School Board—  
Dr. Bogan Answers Questions

### REPLIES ARE AWAITED

Executive committee members of the School Voters League have under consideration now a proposal to have all the candidates for the school committee speak before the league so that it may decide upon the candidate to endorse. The question was referred to the committee last night at a meeting of the league in Ford hall.

At that gathering Dr. Frederick L. Bogan was announced to have the required number of names certified by the election board to place his name on the ballot for school committeeman.

The league made no endorsement of a candidate as the only reply to the letters sent last Saturday to Dr. David A. Scannell, Dr. Bogan, James M. Keys and Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., asking questions on important subjects, was received from Dr. Bogan in which he said that he favored a thorough financial investigation of the department and that he believed teachers should have more voice in administrative affairs, also that the school committee should be increased to seven or nine members. Other questions Dr. Bogan said he did not answer because they were either too broad or too indefinite to be answered outright.

## THEY USED TO FISH IN COPLEY SQUARE

What the Boston transit commission considers proof of some of the activities of the people who lived on the site of Boston 2000 years ago has been revealed by workmen constructing the Boylston street subway.

Thirty feet beneath the surface in Copley square they have dug up remnants of a prehistoric fish weir that not only furnishes a clue to what the inhabitants did, but also to how much "made land" has sifted in during the succeeding centuries.

The parts of the weir that have been found consist of sharpened sticks about four feet long and two inches in diameter. Some of these sticks are now at the office of the Boston transit commission, and others have been taken to the Peabody museum at Harvard.

## COURT RUNNERS TO BE BARRED

Following a conference yesterday between the judges and Sheriff John Quinn, who has charge of the building, court "runners" in the corridors of the city police court are to be eliminated. They will be prosecuted for contempt of court. Court "runners" are those who allege to be able to obtain immunity for offenders, for which service they exact a fee. The practice has been prohibited for some time.

### NATIVITY PLAY CONCLUDED

The third and last production of "The Nativity" by the Copley Society was given in Copley hall yesterday afternoon. The Rev. George J. Prescott was Isaiah, and Prof. Arlo Bates, who adapted the play from old English manuscripts, was cast as Nuncius.

### C. E. WADLEIGH REQUESTS FILED

SALEM, Mass.—Curtis E. Wadleigh will \$1000 each to First Universalist church, Salem, Free Will Baptist church, Tilton, N. H., and Salem Y. M. C. A. and Salem city; \$500 each to the Old Ladies Home, Post 34, G. A. R. and the Salem hospital.

### P. R. BROWNE WINS NOMINATION

Parker R. Browne, alderman from ward 3, Malden, has been nominated for chairman of the 1914 board of aldermen, defeating John B. Robbins, 4 to 3. Mr. Browne left the Republican city committee secretaryship to take part in the Progressive campaign.

### CHILDREN'S PROGRAM ARRANGED

"Little Citizens of the World," a talk by Mrs. Anna Sturgis Duryea and a program of holiday stories for the children have been arranged by the Fathers and Mothers Club at Boston public library Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

### MR. MITCHELL QUALIFIES

NEW YORK—John Purroy Mitchell took the oath of office as mayor of New York this afternoon. The oath was administered by Justice Goff of the supreme court. Mr. Mitchell's term begins New Year's day.

### WILLIAM H. SAYWARD SPEAKS

William H. Sayward, secretary of the Master Builders Association, spoke last night at the Boston City Club at the monthly dinner of the Boston section of the Reciprocity Club of America.

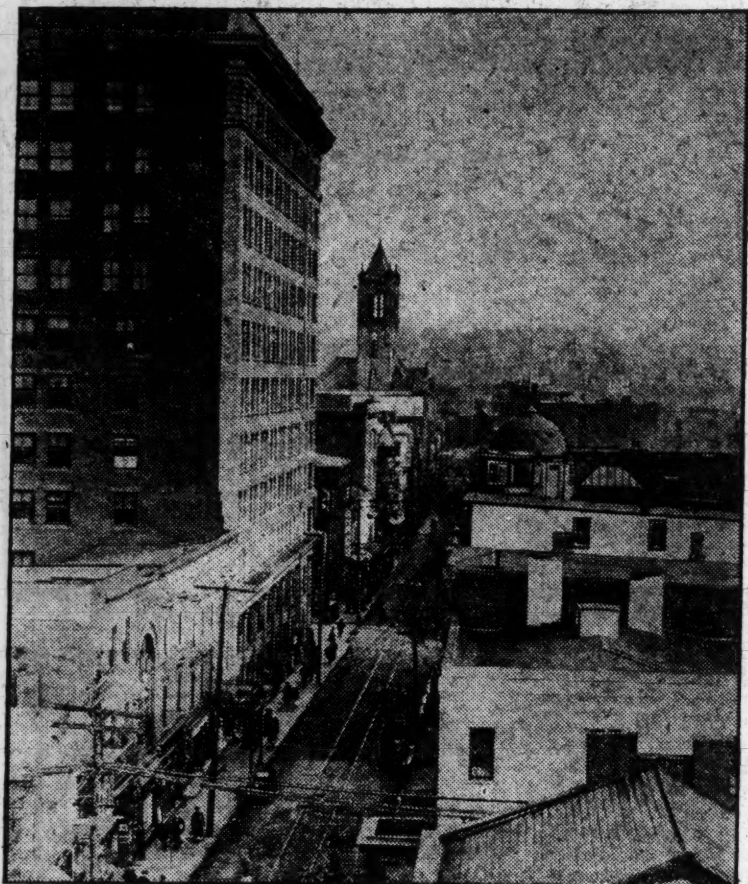
### NEW CHAPTER ORGANIZED

With an election of officers and opening of a charter list, Massachusetts chapter, American Irish Historical Society, was organized yesterday at a meeting at the Quincy house.

### JUNIOR SECRETARY NAMED

Horace T. Cahill, Boston English high school 1913, has been appointed secretary for younger boys at the Boston Y. M. C. A., and is to begin work Jan. 1.

## UNIONTOWN'S DEVELOPMENT IS REGARDED AS NOTABLE



In business district—First National bank tall structure at the left

UNIONTOWN, Pa.—Progress and development of this city have been such as to be regarded as notable. It is believed also that the bench and bar, the intelligence of the community as a whole, the schools, especially the high schools, compare favorably with those of any other similar city. There are 30 churches, representing most of the denominations. The city is located on the old national pike and is the capital of Fayette county, one of the richest coal and coke counties in America. Uniontown is noted for its picturesque scenery and points of historical interest, one of which is the monument recently erected in honor of General Braddock, at the dedication of which representatives from England and other countries were present. Among the notable business structures

of the city is the First National Bank building, 11 stories high. The amount of money carried by deposit in the four banks of Uniontown approximates \$7,000,000. This is exclusive of trust funds. The First National Bank claims first place on the roll of honor of the United States.

The Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and Monongahela River railroads and the West Pennsylvania trolley system all connect directly with the town, while the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie line and the Wash system are available through connection at Brownsville. There are half a dozen hotels here. The present population of this city is about 15,000, the last census showing 13,344. There are four daily and three weekly newspapers.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. J. H. Burns, ordnance department, make three visits by March 31 to E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Gibbstown, N. Y.

First Lieut. C. T. Richardson, ordnance department, New York, to Pictinny arsenal.

Maj. A. L. Dade, inspector-general, as inspector second division, Texas City. Boards appointed May 31, 27, 28, Oct. 3, Dec. 17 and 30, dissolved.

Second Lieut. S. W. Wood, seventh infantry, and F. S. Snyder, second cavalry, relieved duty signal corps aviation school, San Diego, to join their regiments.

First Lieut. A. L. P. Sands, sixth field artillery, from Ft. Riley, Kan., Ft. Bliss, Tex., to Battery C, sixth field artillery. Leaves: First Lieut. L. J. Ahern, ordnance department, one month; Capt. W. T. Johnston, fifteenth cavalry, one month.

### Navy Orders

Lieut. Commander S. I. M. Major, temporary duty office of naval intelligence.

Lieut. H. H. Michael, detached the Arkansas, to the Georgia.

Lieut. W. H. Allen, detached the Georgia, and continue, naval hospital Boston, Mass.

Ensign M. L. Stolz, detached Marblehead, Mass., to naval academy, Annapolis, Md., for aviation duty.

Ensign C. A. Lockwood, Jr., detached the Arkansas, to naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.

### Movements of Vessels

The Sonoma is at the New York yard. The Abernethy is at Shanghai.

The Potomac has left Guantanamo for Key West.

The Eagle has left Guantanamo for Kingston.

The Paducah has left Jacaro, Cuba, for Kingston.

The Birmingham has left St. Thomas, D. W. I., for Philadelphia.

The Callao is at Hongkong.

The Orion and Celtic are at Boston.

The Sylvia is at the foot of Seventh street, S. W., Washington, D. C.

The Pittsburgh has left Topolobampo, Mex., for Atlanta, Mex.

Orders to place the Montgomery out of commission at Philadelphia, Pa., have been suspended pending the delivery to the naval militia of Maryland.

Orders to place the G3 in commission at New York have been revoked.

## MORE WATCH SUIT EVIDENCE ORDERED

PHILADELPHIA—Federal Court Judges Gray and McPherson filed a decree Tuesday in the government antitrust suit against the Keystone Watch Case Company and others, granting leave to the defendants to take further testimony concerning the contents of the so-called "key" to the list of customers of the Illinois Watch Company before Jan. 1.

The names of this Illinois company customers not on the list offered in evidence were represented by numbers, and this "key" locks up information as to their identity.

## CHANGE IS URGED BY HOME MARKET CLUB IN DUTIES

While the Home Market Club, the official exponent of Republican principles, practically endorsed the Democratic administration in a resolution yesterday it resolved to recommend that immediate steps be taken to change customs duties that are manifestly inadequate to protect manufacturers and workmen from competitive enterprises here and abroad. The occasion was a luncheon given at the University Club by William B. H. Dowse, president of the Home Market Club, to the officers.

Addresses were given by President Dowse, Congressman Calvin D. Paige, S. O. Bigne, C. B. Smith of Fitchburg, Channing Smith, member of the board of industries and labor; James B. MacColl of Providence, George A. Draper of Hopkinton, Col. William B. Bent of Taunton and John Hopewell.

## AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The engineering department of the Boston & Maine road is installing eight new single-girder iron bridges on the Massachusetts Central, between Oakdale and Ware, Mass.

William Coleman, chief engineer Union Switch & Signal Company of Swiswale, Pa., is a guest of Signal Engineer Charles F. Brown at South station.

The operating department of the New Haven road will provide extra trains between Boston and South Shore points this afternoon on account of heavy holiday travel.

Samuel Crutcher, foreman of the Boston & Maine road's flying squadron bridge crew, is installing a 100-foot span bridge at Epping, N. H., on the Portsmouth branch of the southern division.

Percy Litchfield, trainmaster of the Providence division New Haven road, with headquarters at Providence, is a business visitor at South station today.

## REPLY FILED BY AGENTS OF UNIONS

Seymour Coffin and Paul McDonald, business agent and secretary of the Wharf and Bridge Carpenters Union 1393, and Daniel H. Deegan and Augustus J. Howlett, secretary and business agent of the Captainers Council, filed an answer to the bill in equity brought by the Abertaw Construction Company. The company seeks to have the defendants and other members of labor unions enjoined from conspiring to prevent the plaintiff company from carrying out a contract to erect buildings on the Commonwealth docks for the Boston Fish Market Association.

### SEC. WILSON GOING TO MICHIGAN

CALUMET, Mich.—According to C. H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, William B. Wilson, secretary of labor, is expected to visit the copper district soon. Mr. Moyer denied a report that the miners contemplated taking a vote on going back to work the first of the year.

## TRUMPET PEAL BEGINS BOSTON HOLIDAY CHEER

Call From Balcony of Old State House Ushers in Celebration Which Will Climax in Tree Exercises on Common

### CAROLS TO BE SUNG

Four trumpeters from the first corps of cadets played carols and hymns on the balcony of the Old State House at noon today ushering in Boston's Christmas festivities in a semi-official way. Revivals of old English Yuletide customs follow in churches, institutions, governmental, state and city departments, private and public assemblies and in the streets of certain sections of the city. The celebrations will reach their climax with the exercises around the tree on the Common this evening.

The musical exercises at the Old State House, an innovation this year, were under the direction of John B. Fielding, and were participated in by four members selected from his band, Albert H. Fisher, Albert J. Smith, George Lee and Oscar Koppitz. At the same time the Stock Exchange held a celebration on the floor of the exchange; later the members of the Boston Curb Exchange marked the occasion with music and frolics.

The distribution of 12,000 dinners by the Salvation Army begins at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the People's Palace. It is planned to have Mayor Fitzgerald start the ceremonies. Each basket will weigh about 30 pounds. The cost of the food will be between \$5000 and \$6000. Acting Mayor Thomas J. Kenny has promised to be present. Colonel Gifford, commander of the New England province, declared last evening that the funds collected on the street for the Christmas dinner are fully \$700 short of last year.

Arrangements for Boston's second annual municipal tree celebration have been completed by the park and recreation department. Decorations and illuminations around the tree, 60 feet high, will form a pretty spectacle. There will be 3000 lights on the tree and the Parkman bandstand will be festooned with evergreen and red lights. The celebration will begin at 7:30 o'clock, when Mayor Fitzgerald will press the button that will illuminate the tree.

The musical feature will be furnished by Theron D. Perkins and the Boston Concert Band, assisted by Mrs. Flora Fraleigh Goodwin, soprano, and a chorus of carol singers. The chorus and band will open the ceremonies with "Adeste Fields" and the committee asks that all participating in the chorus be on the bandstand not later than 7:30.

At 9 the entire chorus will fall into line and march to the steps of the State House, singing carols. At the State House carol singing will be continued and the ceremonies will close with the singing of "America."

Candle illumination will take place in the Beacon Hill district tonight as usual. It is the custom of the residents to decorate the windows of their houses with lighted candles, which burn all the evening. An attendant feature is the carol service at the Church of the Advent, known as the "Solemn Even Song and Carols." This will begin at 8 o'clock, to be followed at 9:15 by the singing of carols in the streets.

In Jamaica Plain the exercises will begin at 7:30 around the tree in front of Curtis Hall municipal building, on South street. The tree, furnished to the Jamaica Plain Citizens Association by the mayor, will be illuminated, and there will be carol singing.

Brookline's streets will resound with hymns and carols and the windows of dwellings in every section of the town will be ablaze with candlelight this evening as the Christmas waits start on their pilgrimage to serenade before the homes of friends.

The Rev. Ernest J. Dennen, rector of St. Stephen's church in Lynn, has arranged to have the church choir taken about that city on a Christmas float this evening.

President Lowell of Harvard and Mrs. Lowell will hold their annual reception for all the members of the university this evening at their home on Quincy street.

The elocution class of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union will tonight revive the former custom of presenting Dickens' "Christmas Carol" at the union.

Among the organizations in the city proper holding "open house" tonight is the Business Women's Club, which will have a celebration in its clubhouse in State House park between 7:30 and 9:30.

At the navy yard marine barracks and at the naval prison and the marine barracks extensive plans are being made for the holiday. Tomorrow the officers and men of the guard will dine together in the barracks mess hall and the prisoners will have exactly the same dinner.

Members of the Ladies Aid Association will distribute gifts to the 565 veterans in the Soldiers Home in Chelsea.

More than \$15 has been collected from students in the Massachusetts normal art school in addition to several boxes and baskets of clothing, food and toys donated by the members of the sophomore class, who intend to remember several needy families.

### INJUNCTION GRANTED

Pending an action to be heard in the municipal court next Tuesday, Judge Crosby of the Suffolk superior court has granted an injunction restraining the Shepard Norwell Company from violating the statute regulating the exhaust of stacks of heat and power plants.

## Meyer Jonasson & Co. Tremont and Boylston Sts.

## Regular After-Xmas Clearance Sale

Begins Friday at 8:30 A. M.

Suits, Gowns, Coats, Wraps,  
Waists, Silk Petticoats and Furs  
At Sharp Price Reductions

### NOTE

Our present stock is the most extensive,  
also the highest grade that we have ever  
had at this period of the year, and we  
warrant that you have never obtained as  
great values.

Purchases made from Dec. 26 to Dec. 31 will be charged on bill of  
Feb. 1, 1914.  
If you have not a charge account with us, we will be pleased to arrange  
one with you.

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

### "MISS POCAHONTAS"

Brave in beads, gay feathers and war paint, the John Craig stock company appeared in their annual holiday extravaganza Tuesday evening at the Castle Square theater, and heartily pleased the patrons of the playhouse.

This year's entertainment, "Miss Pocahontas," one of the best of the cadet shows of a decade ago, presents history in a modern picture frame, as it were, for Robert Baker and R. A. Barnett took many comical liberties with the adventures of John Smith in Virginia long ago.

For one thing, they discovered that Pocahontas' father, Powhatan, was of very mixed ancestry, and Donald Meek made his costume a sort of pot-pourri of every known variety of fancy dress, the stage Celt predominating. Bessing his tribe, the Duskyroaders, took so little of Powhatan's energies, that he decided to take a trip to civilization.

Pocahontas, too, in the person of the Miss Olsson, thought she would like to travel after she had gazed into a mirror and had to admit that she was pretty. Miss Olsson makes a pretty picture indeed, in her white buckskin suit, embroidered with bright beads, very black hair on her head, and her sky-blue eyes making startling spots of color in contrast to her brown face. She sang sweetly, too, and led her several suitors quite a dance before agreeing to marry John Rolfe, as history said must.

John Rolfe looked as if he had stepped out of a colonial painting as Mr. Christie visualized him in purple velvet small clothes and black cocked hat, and he had all the manner of the early cavalier. Then there was Francis Williams, a newcomer to the company, as a stalwart Indian brave, very appreciative of his own prowess and renowned in song. He was encased for his fine song, "The Twang of My Trusty Bow," and his duet with Miss Shirley, "In a Dory."

Miss Shirley's musical comedy experience showed in her piquant performance of Jane Rolfe, coquettish settler's daughter. There were half a dozen encores for her Irish song, "Kitty Carney," and her handsome dresses deserved applause for themselves and the way they were worn.

William Carleton has had years of musical comedy and opera experience, and he was very much at home in the role of John Smith, being practically the star of the show. He was a figure for an artist to paint in his doublet of blue and silver, his hose of robin's egg blue and his slashed hat with fine trailing feather. And he sang with the clear, agreeable voice that it would have been good to hear in more songs than fell to him. His neat humorous method and versatile skill enabled him to get much variety into his song, "John Smith," and his ability to sing sentimental melodies was revealed in "Whispering Shade," and "A Jeweled Grotto."

Then there was Miss Mabel Colcord as a ludicrous Indian spinster, Morrill Morrison as an effeminate brave, Frederick Ormonde as a swarthy warrior and Robert Capron as a grotesque "semi-brave," with George Ernest, Al Roberts, Alfred Lunt, Augusta Gill and others filling minor roles with humor.

The performance was the liveliest in its dancing that the Castle Square has yet had and Joseph Marr led the orchestra with a good sense of the values of pace, fun and sentiment. The scenic and lighting effects have been well worked out. The whole entertainment makes a jolly, seasonable offering.

## MARKET HOLDS VARIED FOWL TO REJOICE HOLIDAY BOARD

Housewives may please themselves in the selection of a fowl for the dinner tomorrow, as all kinds are in the market at reasonable prices. Turkeys range from 25 cents to 40 cents a pound.

The markets are well supplied with geese, the young birds selling at 25 cents a pound and older geese for 23 cents. Green geese which have been in the market less than 10 weeks are 25 cents a pound. Western geese are 23 cents. Ducklings, a pleasing bird for cooking because there is little waste, are 25 cents a pound. Chickens from 25 to 28 cents a pound.

With the best eggs selling at 53 cents a dozen and cold storage eggs at 27 cents a dozen, desserts and puddings may have a place on the dinner menu.

As a pleasing introductory course to a dinner grapefruit may be prepared in various ways. Those of average size may be procured for 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents and the largest ones for 12, 15 and 18 cents. Oranges are 25 and 30 cents a dozen. Nuts are plentiful, some kinds being a little higher than last year. The mixed nuts are 15 and 18 cents a pound.

In the vegetable market prices remain about the same and nearly everything may be found, mushrooms at 30, 35 and 40 cents a pound, Texas onions at 10 cents a quart, and Spanish onions at 5 cents, beets 5 cents, and turnips 4 and 5 cents. Apples range from two quarts for 25 cents to 60 and 65 cents

a peck, lettuce 5 and 7 cents a head, cucumbers 15, 18 and 20 cents each, spinach 20 cents a peck, and cranberries 10 cents a quart.

## N. Y. FIREBOATS RUN BY WIRELESS

NEW YORK—Most of the veteran members of the fire department and a number of invited guests gathered at fire headquarters in East Sixty-seventh street Wednesday to witness ceremonies incident to the inauguration of wireless telegraph service between the office of Fire Commissioner Johnson and the fireboat James Duane, the first of the fire department fleet of 11 vessels to be equipped with wireless.

## TWO CITIES HALED TO SUPREME COURT

Orders of notice returnable Dec. 30 were issued against Lowell and Gloucester following the filing of petitions by Attorney-General Swift in the supreme court Tuesday seeking to compel those cities to establish and maintain institutions for the care of persons subject to the confinement regulations of the state board of health.

## Filene's

ON this Merry Christmas eve, it is our privilege to extend the compliments of the season to all our good friends coupled with this important announcement:

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

A General  
Stock-Straightening Sale  
Throughout the Store

embracing many thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise selling at less than its accustomed prices. None of this merchandise is old. All of it is desirable.

Beginning Friday—Third Semi-  
Annual Sale of Men's Shirts  
15,480 of Them—All New—Mostly  
Spring Patterns

See Friday morning papers for full details of these events.

Purchases made during the remaining days of December will be charged on bill rendered February 1.







# Day's News of New England

## SPRINGFIELD TO HEAR HOUSING ACT DISCUSSED

Council Will Give Public Hearing on Law Which Committee Has Declared Too Stringent for Acceptance in That City

### SUPPORTERS ACTIVE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Advocates of good housing will be out in force Friday evening when the city council gives a public hearing on the "tenement-house act." Speakers will be present to tell the council why the law should be incorporated into the Springfield ordinances. The bill passed the Legislature last May. It is a permissive act for the cities of the state. Springfield is the first to propose action on it, and the good housing forces hope to see the act operative here before many months.

One of the speakers will be Edward T. Hartman of Boston, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League and chairman of the commission which drafted the bill. The Rev. Mr. Record, a leader in the good housing movement in Springfield, will undoubtedly be another speaker, and there will be representatives from a number of societies and organizations which are striving for better homes for the tenement dwellers of Springfield. The measure has already been acted upon by a committee appointed by the city council to investigate it. The committee reported to the council that the bill was probably too stringent for Springfield, that the committee believed it would restrict building in the city and raise rents. The supporters declare that this belief is groundless. Friday evening's hearing will no doubt be the first of a series of public debates upon the subject.

## AUTOIST AGAIN IN NANTUCKET COURT

NANTUCKET, Mass.—Judge Fitz Randolph last night found Clinton S. Folger guilty of second and third offenses in violation of the selectmen's automobile exclusion order.

The court fined Mr. Folger \$60 on one offense and placed the other on file. Mr. Folger appealed, this making two cases alleging violation of the exclusion order which he will carry to the higher courts.

## FIRST BUTLER DIVIDEND READY

The receivers for William S. Butler & Co., Inc., yesterday filed a petition in the United States district court requesting permission to pay the first dividend of 15 per cent to creditors of the firm. Judge Dodge put the matter over until Dec. 30 for a hearing.

## MASSACHUSETTS NORMAL ART STUDENTS HAVE MUSICAL CLUB

Under the management of Amos Russell, a senior, a musical club composed of 15 members selected from all the classes has been formed at the Massachusetts normal art school, Exeter and Newbury streets. The club will furnish entertainment at all school festivities. Its first appearance was Tuesday afternoon at the celebration preceding the holiday vacation.

The club is instrumental, including eight mandolins, three violins, one piano, one flute, one cello and one clarinet. Since the club was organized it has been meeting for rehearsal Monday afternoons at Huntington Chambers building, with Walter Piston as musical conductor.

The two numbers given at the party Tuesday were "Overture Cavalier" by T. H. Rollinson and a march, "Spirit of Independence," by Holzman. A concert

## BILL FILED TO COMPEL VOTING FIXES PENALTY

Compulsory voting at state and national elections is the purport of a bill filed at the State House by Rep. Jerome F. Smith of Provincetown. The measure requires enrolled voters to exercise their right of franchise on penalty of the payment of a fine of from \$2 to \$5. A reason for failure to vote must be filed with the local registrars or election commissioners, and a penalty of from \$100 to \$1000 is authorized in the case of a false statement.

The bill to incorporate the Suffolk law school, vetoed by Governor Foss last year, has been filed again.

Representative John E. Beck of Chelsea has presented a bill authorizing the metropolitan park commission to expend \$500,000 for the construction of an electric light plant for the purpose of supplying electric light on parkways under its direction.

## TANDEM BOWLERS RECEIVE AWARDS

The first annual dinner of the Hotel & Railroad News Company Tandem Bowling League, which was postponed from last year, was held at the Quincy house last evening. These teams, prize winners, were awarded their prizes: R. H. Brown and J. J. Bowen; J. J. McGee and W. C. Minard; H. Totty and A. Greenlaw; J. J. Sullivan and J. R. Cotnam. John F. Kelley made the presentation speeches. Supt. Charles H. Sargent of the company was toastmaster.

## NEW SPRINGFIELD BUILDING VIEWED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The board of water commissioners formally opened the Colton-street water building and service yard for public inspection yesterday morning. The department announces that the building will be open for inspection every day. Superintendent Alfred E. Martin and his assistants and a number of men employed by the department were on hand to explain the equipment of the plant.

## MILITIA TENURE TO BE ACTED UPON

Action is to be taken by the militia officers who compose the National Guard Association in the South army Friday evening on the question of substituting for the five-year tenure act of the adjutant-general a measure providing for a term of one year and that the adjutant-general be appointed by the Governor.

## STANLEY KING TALKS TO Y. M. C. U.

Stanley King, secretary of the W. H. McElwain Company, delivered a special address on "The Organization of Business" last night, before the members of the business efficiency and salesmanship class of the Boston Y. M. C. U.

## BIDS ON STATE R. R. YARD TO BE OPENED JAN. 14

Plans Are Made for Accommodation of Five Hundred Cars Along Northern Avenue Opposite the Commonwealth Piers

### TO ELECTRIFY LATER

Bids for the construction of the state railroad yard at South Boston asked by the directors of the port are to be opened at noon, Jan. 14.

The new yard is to run parallel to Northern avenue opposite to the state piers and accommodate 400 or 500 cars. The yard is to be operated by the railroads on a percentage basis similar to the arrangement made for the state piers, a certain share of the business being paid to the commonwealth.

Space is to be left in the yard for the erection of buildings to be used in connection with the electrification of the yard when that becomes necessary. The ramp and viaduct connecting Commonwealth pier No. 5 with Summer street extension takes in one corner and crosses the throat of the yard.

Foundations for the viaduct are awaiting the large steel girders and other steel work that will carry the roadway. The first girder has just been completed at the Boston Bridge Works in East Cambridge.

## SELECTMEN ARE UPHOLD BY BOARD

ARLINGTON, Mass.—At a special town meeting, the committee of 21, which acts on all the articles in the warrant previous to the meeting, upheld the board of selectmen, with regard to an act of the board, in issuing a permit to the Arlington Gas Light Company, to erect a plant for water gas on Grove street, near the Symmes Arlington Institute, by recommending a resolution approving the act.

The town voted unanimously to accept the two gifts of \$5000 for the relief of the poor widows of the town, and \$5000 for the relief of needy persons, in accordance with the will of the late Edwin S. Farmer.

## STONEHAM SCHOOL WIRELESS TESTED

STONEHAM, Mass.—The high school wireless station has been completed and was tested yesterday, a message being picked up from the navy yard at Charlestown. The station is located on the third floor of the school building and was constructed by pupils of the school who have formed the Stoneham Radio Association. W. F. Brackett, head of the manual training department, is in charge and the association's officers are Stuart R. Ward, president, and Russell Colley, vice president.

## READING SCHOOL PAPER IS OUT

READING, Mass.—The initial number of the Reading High School Pioneer, the pupils' school paper, was issued yesterday. It has a bright red cover. It is attractive. Editorial, literary, athletic, class and personal departments are filled with interesting notes of the school's activities.

## W. T. MCARTHY IS ASST. DIST. ATTY.

Dist. Atty.-Elect William J. Corcoran will announce today the appointment of William T. McCarthy of Somerville as second assistant district attorney of Middlesex county when the district attorney-elect takes office on Jan. 7 next.

## MR. GARDNER GETS OUT OF 1914 RACE FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Congressman Augustus P. Gardner today formally announces his withdrawal from the gubernatorial nomination contest of 1914.

He says that he will be a candidate for reelection to Congress if all the men withdraw who announced their candidacies for the Republican congressional nomination from the sixth district after Mr. Gardner's declaration that he would abandon the seat and run for Governor again.

Three of these candidates, John L. Saltonstall, Ulysses G. Haskell and W. Scott Peters, have withdrawn. A. Platt Andrew of Gloucester is the fourth candidate.

## TWO STEFANSSON SHIPS REPORTED SAFE FOR WINTER

OTTAWA, Ont.—That all the observers and members of the crews of the Alaska and Mary Sachs, two vessels of the Stefansson exploring expedition, are safe and in winter quarters at Collinson Point, 50 miles from Flaxman island, in the Arctic Circle, was reported Tuesday to George J. Desbarats, deputy minister of naval affairs, by Dr. R. M. Anderson, chief anthropologist of the party.

Dr. Anderson reports last having seen the Karluk in a pack near Point Barrow on Aug. 19. The mail in which the report came was despatched from Collinson Point on Oct. 13, by runner to Circle City, Alaska, and thence it was sent south by steamer.

The Mary Sachs, with Kenneth Chapman, a geologist, in charge, and the Alaska reached Collinson Point on Sept. 27.

## UNIVERSITY CLUB TO ELECT OFFICERS

The annual meeting of the University Club of Malden will take place Jan. 26. The nominating committee has selected the following officers:

President, Prof. Lyman C. Newell; vice-president, William B. de las Casas, chairman of the metropolitan park commission; second vice-president, Dr. Fitz W. Gay; treasurer, Percy E. Walbridge; secretary, Charles D. Jones; committee on elections, Charles R. Elder, headmaster Arthur Lee of Malden high, and Gordon Wellman.

## OFFICERS ARE ELECTED

In local 243 of the Engineers, Firemen, Helpers and Oilers Union President P. J. Sheehan was reelected early today at Wells Memorial hall. Others were Jeremiah Murphy, vice-president; John Deery, treasurer; John E. Patts, recording secretary; J. V. Bill, financial secretary; Peter Mackey, business agent.

## SPRINGFIELD TO TAG PEDLERS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—James L. Bowen, scaler of weights and measures, proposes to tag every pedler in town, thus establishing their right to sell goods in Springfield, and is going to ask the new city council to pass an ordinance providing for the tagging soon after Jan. 1.

## 1912 IS SURPASSED

NEW YORK—Double the amount of holiday mail handled last year is being handled by the post office here, using automobiles and furniture vans for delivery. Postmaster Morgan today announced that all mail received here tonight would be distributed tomorrow.

## PICTURE TALK REOPENS CHAPEL

BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—Superintendent Blackstone gave a lecture on the buildings and works of the institution, illustrated by 100 pictures, at the reopening last night of the chapel of the state farm. The chapel now has double its former seating capacity.

## SIX NEW POLICEMEN

Promotions are given to six reserve policemen by Commissioner O'Meara. The men, who become patrolmen at 5:45 this afternoon, are William B. Havey, Anthony J. Brown, Jeremiah R. Boyle, Frank J. Bell, David V. Tintle and Eugene G. Wallingford.

## CHURCH-GOING SUNDAY PLANNED

CONCORD, Mass.—A "Go-to-church" Sunday will probably be held here in January by the members of the several churches in town, when an endeavor will be made to have everyone attend church here.

## NORTH ADAMS SCHOOL WINS

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—The first prize offered by the state board of agriculture for excellence in home and school garden work has been awarded Mark Hopkins school of North Adams. The prize was \$25.

## LABORERS ADOPT PAY STANDARD

Building Laborers Union District Council of Boston and vicinity announces a decision to make a standard wage rate, effective June 1, of 35 cents, an hour. The present scale calls for 30 cents on some forms of excavating.

## PEABODY SCHOOL READY JAN. 1

PEABODY, Mass.—The Thomas Carroll school, on Northfield street, will be occupied Jan. 1. The building and land cost \$43,000, with \$1500 for equipment.



## HOW SILENTLY

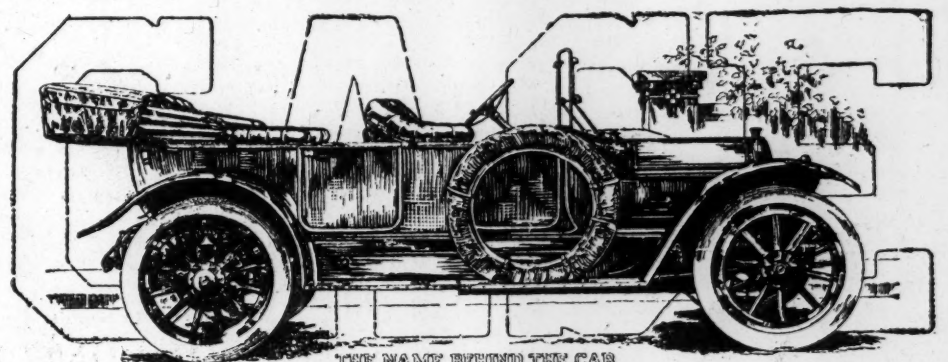
DOERS of great deeds work quietly. They form their ideas, lay their foundations and work steadily for a long time. Often entirely unknown they lay down their tasks to have them taken up by younger hands, and one day the public awakens with surprise at the fact that big things have been done about them.

For almost two thousand years the truth symbolized in the first Christmas has been spreading slowly but surely, positively but silently. It came unheralded to the multitudes—unsung to kings. It has grown through years of hope and through years of discouragement, patiently and firmly. It has lived and thrived until to-day its teachings are the basis of our lives. There are, however, some who believe that it is still very far removed from the life of the business world, and that its history has little in common with that of commerce and industry.

But is the development of any business—its necessary qualifications for success—of another sort than that of the growth of the thought of the Yuletide? Are our industrial problems—those of right and wrong—of a different type? We believe not.

In 1842 the Case "shops" had work for one man—the founder. To-day there are employed thousands. In these seventy odd years we have grown with no sudden enthusiasm for expansion. Slowly but steadily, through times of hope and through times of discouragement, but always with a strict adherence to the principle that products honestly made and honestly sold, alone gain the faith of the purchasers—the lasting foundation of any business enterprise. This, as we see it, is the application of the thought of this season of the year to business life. Its force has never been lessened—its value will never decrease.

Four years ago we added automobiles to our line. Each year we have increased our output. For 1914 our product will again be increased conservatively in numbers, and again our faith in the direct application of these principles, we believe, is well founded. For seventy odd years we have followed them; for seventy odd years we have prospered. Our name is behind the smallest bit of material used in our cars. We believe that cars so made, are the best cars to buy. Our catalog describes them in detail. May we have your inquiry, so that we can tell you more about them?



J. I. CASE T. M. COMPANY, Inc.  
819-869 LIBERTY STREET, RACINE, WISCONSIN  
Boston Branch—Motor Mart Building, 8 Columbus Avenue

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### CHELSEA

There will be a free illustrated lecture in the auditorium of Central church to-night for the adult members of the Sunday school and the public, given by Mrs. Parker of Somerville.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association will have a ladies night with a reception at their rooms on Everett avenue, Thursday evening.

Powderhorn lodge, N. E. O. P., has elected: Warden, William Slater; vice-warden, John Harrison; secretary, Ruth Frievald; financial secretary, Grace Harrison; treasurer, Albert D. Howe; chaplain, Elbe W. Plummer.

### MALDEN

City clerk Leverett D. Holden has arranged for the special election in ward one to decide the tie vote between Austin X. Barber and Charles H. Watkins, as follows: Jan. 3, last day for filing nomination papers for primaries; Jan. 13, primaries; Jan. 30, registration; Feb. 3, special election. There will be no registration for the primaries.

### REVERE

At the Bradstreet avenue school this afternoon children will sing carols, speak appropriate selections and the lower grades will receive gifts from a tree.

The No-Saloon League will meet in the basement of the town hall tonight, with the newly-elected officers in charge.

### CONCORD

The annual reunion of the Concord High School Alumni Association will be held in Eaton hall Friday evening.

The recently-elected officers of the Willow Rebekah lodge of Odd Fellows are to be installed on Jan. 3.

### LEXINGTON

The Sunday schools of the Hancock Congregational church, the Church of Our Redeemer (Episcopal) and the First Parish Unitarian church are to hold their annual holiday festivals this afternoon in the respective churches and at 6:30 o'clock this evening the Baptist church is to have its annual tree.

### BROOKLINE

The choir and parishioners of St. Pauls church, under the leadership of Richard P. Law, choirmaster, will sing carols through the main street of Brookline tonight, starting from the chapel at 7:30 p. m.

### WINTHROP

The tree and entertainment of the Sunday school of the Union Congregational church will be held this evening.

### BEVERLY

Beverly will get \$5224.74 through the committee assessment list made up by the board of assessors.

### WAKEFIELD

The English custom of singing carols on the streets will be revived this evening by the choir of Emmanuel Episcopal church. Earlier there will be a tree and entertainment for the children of the parish school. At the Baptist church there will be an entertainment in the afternoon for the primary department, and another Thursday evening for the older members of the Sunday school.

The Congregational Sunday school entertainment and tree will be held this evening and the Methodists will entertain their young people at the same time.

Clan McPhail, O. S. C., will hold an entertainment and roll call in G. A. R. hall tonight.

### MELROSE

The stamp savings deposits during the past week at the public schools amounted \$76.48 from 403 depositors.

An ordinance has been adopted by the city government regulating blasting within the city limits and another amendment has been made to the building ordinances regulating the erection of stone crushers and similar buildings. These ordinances follow the action of the board in refusing a stone crusher permit to a contracting company to blast at Boston Rock.

### EVERETT

Glendale chapter of the Eastern Star has elected: Worthy matron, Miss Nettie Pickering; worthy patron, Edward E. Peasley; associate matron, Mildred Hadley; conductress, L. Blanche Hussey; assistant conductress, Mrs. Ida L. Pratt; secretary, Mrs. Ida Blackmar; treasurer, Mrs. Ada Slayton.

Willard M. Ferguson, a former fire commissioner, has announced his candidacy for alderman at the special election Jan. 20 in ward 6.

### LITTLETON

The annual holiday assembly of the Littleton Backlog Club takes place on Friday evening.

Through the efforts of Miss Lucy Houghton, teacher of sewing in the Center school, a new sewing machine has been purchased and installed in the selectmen's room for use by the girls, under Miss Houghton's instructions.

### MEDFORD

The school committee is preparing its annual budget which, it is expected, will this year amount to \$150,000, a slight increase over last year.

### ARLINGTON

The members of Bethel lodge, I. O. O. F., meet this evening in Odd Fellows hall at 8 o'clock.

AMERICAN EXPORTER helps manufacturers develop their export trade. Send for sample copy. 127 William street, New York.

## MASSACHUSETTS TECH ALUMNI ELECT OFFICERS

In the annual election of officers by the Alumni Association of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which has just closed, the following were elected: Jasper Whiting '89, of Boston, president; Henry J. Horn '88, of New Haven, vice-president; Walter Humphreys '79 of Brookline, secretary and treasurer; Joseph H. Knight '96, James McElwain '97, and Herbert N. Dawes '93, of Boston, executive committee; Franklin B. Richards '84 of Cleveland, Charles W. Eaton '85, of Haverhill, Frank A. Merrill '87, of Boston, George C. Whipple '89 of New York and Sumner B. Ely '92, of Pittsburgh, representatives at large. The three men nominated to be term members of the corporation for a five-year term are Frederick H. Fay '93, Franklin W. Hobbs '99, and Gerard Swope '95.

## PASTOR TAKES LEAVE OF KNIGHTS

Before Cambridge commandery, K. T., closed last night the Rev. Henry H. Sanderson, who will depart for his new field in Toronto, said farewell to his fellow-members.

An invitation was received from the Rev. Dr. George W. Bicknell, and accepted, to attend services in his church, the First Unitarianist, the coming Easter.

## POTATO STORAGE IS DENIED

WASHINGTON—No shortage in the 1913 potato crop in this country exists, nor will the quarantine against outside potatoes seriously affect the price of potatoes this winter, according to a statement issued by the department of agriculture today.

### AMUSEMENTS

## Boston Opera House

TONIGHT 8 to 10:45. LUCIA DI LAM. MERMOR. Tetrazzi, Tanjono, Mardones. Concl. Moramont.  
FRI. 8 to 11. SAMSON AND DALILA. Dal vares. Ferreri-Fontana. Mardones. Dances. Concl. Andre-Caplet.  
SAT. 2 to 4:40. HAENSEL AND GRETEL. Swartz-More. Riegelman. Robeson. Ludkar. Concl. Lyford. Followed by COFFEE. Act. I. Gail. Caldwell. Cecchetti. Concl. Trott.  
SAT. 8 to 11:15. IL TROVATORE. Amadei. Delvares. Oppesso. Blanchard. Concl. Schiavoni. Pop. Prices, 50c to \$2.50.  
SUN. 8 to 10. CAROLINA WHITE. Leveroni. Oppesso. Mardones. Orchestra of 75. Prices, 25c to \$1. Box Seats, \$1.50.  
Box Office, 9 to 6 week days. 2 to 5 Sundays. Downtown Office, Steinert's, 182 Boylston. Mason and Hamlin Pianos Used.  
Symphony Hall, Sunday Aft'n, Dec. 29, at 3:30.  
HAROLD JACQUES  
BAUER THIBAUD  
Piano Tickets \$2, \$1.50, \$1.00. Viola 1000 seats \$1.00.



Names from left to right: First row, Elizabeth Gordon, Dorothy Nichols, Elizabeth Tyler, Marion Spear, Amos Russell. Second row, Annette Devio, Esther Mackey, Marguerite Hutchinson, Helen Higgins, Ruth Davis. Third row, Benjamin Skinner, Lester Williams, Herman Tucker, Walter Piston.



# Third Way for Women to Gain Suffrage Held Possible

Address delivered by Mrs. Margaret Deland in Boston last Saturday at the Twentieth Century Club

In this matter of the extension of the suffrage to women there are many persons who do not side with either party. They cannot say they are woman suffragists, and they will not say they are anti-woman suffragists. The first term has come to imply the right of all women to the ballot, which this middle class will not admit; and the second term has come to imply that no women should have the ballot, which this same middle class would most emphatically deny. The assertion that everybody possesses an inherent right to the ballot offends the reason of the individual; and equally the assertion that the hand that rocks the cradle is inherently incapable of casting a ballot offends the dignity of maternity and rouses the inevitable retort that if the hand is so incapable as that it is far more dangerous to the state to trust a cradle to it than a ballot.

Indeed, some of the arguments offered by each party have the effect of driving the wavering listener almost over to the other side! For instance, the objection that women are already so burdened with the duties of their sex that the additional burden of suffrage ought not to be laid upon them, carries little conviction. Of course we all admit that the functioning woman's first duty to society is to see to the physical, moral and intellectual well-being of her family. The doing of that duty is the most valuable contribution to civilization that a woman can make. But it seems hardly possible that voting, in itself, could interfere with that primal duty. The act of voting would not be any greater "burden" for every busy woman than it is for every busy man.

## Many Women Are Workers

Furthermore there are a vast number of women who are not functionary in the sense of being either wives or mothers—and whose relation to society is as entirely industrial as that of any male wage-earner; no one can say that these persons, whose votes might help to regulate or protect their own industries, would find the ballot a tax, merely because they were women. As to caucuses and primaries, women, whether they were wage-earners or not, would probably, as soon as the newness of the toy had worn off, be quite as unconscious as men. And as voting does not necessitate holding office, women, like men, need only be eligible for office when office did not interfere with their first duty—I mean the duty inherent in sex: the care of the family by women, the support of the family by men.

But this "duty to the family" is one of the most popular objections to women's suffrage. "Woman's first duty is in her home," says the anti-suffragist—oblivious of the fact that today thousands and thousands of women have no home. This was said when the comfort and well-being of the home depended almost entirely on the industries of women performed within the four walls of the house; when woman did her "first duty" by seeking wool and flax and working willingly with her hands; when she gave meat to her household, and a portion to her maidens. It is said still, when the spindle and the distaff are the great mills all over the land; when the household is run by electricity, and the family bread comes from the baker's. To do her duty by the home now, woman ought, according to this formula, to do her part in making the laws which regulate the industries on which the home depends; she ought to be able to insist that the wool and flax with which she must clothe her household shall be of honest quality; that the handling of the "distaff" in the factories is not injuring her "maidens"; she ought to have power to enforce the wholesome manufacture of the bread that the baker gives her children to eat. If she does these things if she attends to her "first duty," she will indeed have to "gird herself with strength!"—the strength, some of us think, of the ballot.

## One Familiar Argument

When this serious argument of the protection of the home is offered for woman suffrage, it is often answered by the retort that women do not need the ballot, "because they can get what they want without it, by influencing men!"—a suggestion of the methods of the harem, of coaxing and pleading, that is particularly offensive to intelligent women. And not only is it infinitely more undignified than the mere casting of a ballot, but it is also open to the objection that "influencing" somebody else is a very indirect method of doing the "first duty." The anti-suffragists who urge "influence" as a means of bringing about laws to protect the home or to improve woman's industrial condition, are apt to add, delicately, that association with such rough creatures as husbands or brothers or sons will "make women unwomanly." This protest does not come from the women who belong to the presumably "rough creatures"; it is a class distinction that every democrat of us resents.

But when those of us who are on the fence about woman suffrage turn from this "reasoning" of some anti-suffragists, to hear what the advocates of the enfranchisement of women have to say, we hear, among many good reasons for giving women the ballot, statements quite as childish in their way as some of those offered by the "antis":

## Some Arguments Quoted

"Women are slaves!" At which the kindly, humorous American husband, the most wife-ridden man in the world, smiles.

"Women are better than men." But no proof is offered of woman's superior goodness.

"Women are more intelligent than men." This is probably a generalization,

to the effect that women have more time for cultivation than men—but cultivation is not necessarily intelligence in matters of government.

"When women have the ballot, politics will become pure and there will be no corruption." Which can only mean that women are not open to temptation because they are indifferent to money! Men, struggling to pay excessive dress-making and millinery bills, may not hold this opinion.

And especially we hear the statement: Women will redress by the ballot all the wrongs of their sex. And one cannot but ask, Have men been able, by the ballot, to redress the wrongs of their sex?

Added to these illogical and harmlessly foolish statements are others that are worse than foolish because they indicate an alarming disrespect for law.

Yet when all the arguments of both sides are boiled down, each side has, among many more or less impressive reasons, at least one entirely good reason: The suffragist need only say that taxation without representation is unfair, and no one can say her nay. The anti-suffragist need only declare that the enlargement of the present ignorant vote might be a menace to the state, and very few would say her nay. Yet these two reasons seem to contradict each other, so the difficulty of making up our minds is not lessened.

It is as one of these persons antagonized by both parties, these "moderates," as we like to call ourselves—that I am venturing to suggest that these two reasons might be amalgamated into one reason, which might call a compromise, that word so loathed by the reformer. The suggestion rests upon a simple premise, which, if unsound, makes the plan I am about to propose unsound. But I am going to ask you and am sure many persons here will call it unsound, to admit the premise, as a working hypothesis for the plan.

The premise is this: Male suffrage in this country, limited as it is only by very easy qualifications, has not yet proved itself an entirely satisfactory mechanism for producing government.

## Origin of Suffrage

Let me say at once that I am not bringing up for discussion the desirability or undesirability of what is practically universal male suffrage. Our forefathers, under vastly different circumstances, granted it to adult males. Our fathers, under pressure of their circumstances, granted it to the adult male negro. Whether either of these generations would have granted it to themselves or to the negro, could they have foreseen our social and industrial conditions, is at least open to doubt. But it is here. It will probably always remain. Indeed, universal male suffrage is the gleam which our poor, aquilid, divine democracy has been following. The wisdom or unwisdom of it is not the question at issue. That question is: "Shall suffrage, as unrestricted as that assumed by men, be assumed by women?"

In other words shall we multiply by two the dangers and perplexities incident to an unproved method? Shall we, recognizing, as many of us do, the menace of the unintelligent male vote, add to the electorate the unintelligent female vote, thereby still further complicating an experiment in government, the outcome of which is still uncertain.

Until the principle of universal male suffrage has been vindicated, the mere fact that some women wish that all women should take part in our unfinished experiment is hardly a reason why universal suffrage should be thrust upon women, without their consent.

In this connection I recall the comment of a very intelligent Californian: "I am an extensive property holder," she said, "and I pay very large taxes. I have at present a gang of Italians working on my place who can hardly speak English. These men have the ballot; they can make the laws that impose the taxes that I pay. I can't vote. How absurd!"

It was absurd; but the initial absurdity was not that she could not vote, it was that the Italians could. And there would be a greater absurdity if the Italians' wives could vote, which is what this otherwise intelligent woman seriously proposed.

## This Logic Arraigned

For apparently the advocates of woman suffrage do not see that when they point out the obvious injustice of giving the vote to ignorant men, and not giving it to educated women, they are tacitly arraigning the principle of unconditional suffrage. If, however, you suggest that the ignorant woman's vote is as undesirable as that of the ignorant man, they are apt to retort, first, that there are fewer unintelligent women than unintelligent men; next, that the vote itself is educational, and lastly, that because "the unqualified man has a ballot, the unqualified woman ought to have it." What logic! In fact, the three statements bring to the irrelevant mind the retort about the kettle: "It was cracked when I got it, it was whole when I sent it back, and I never borrowed your old kettle, anyway!"

May I add to my premise that unrestricted male suffrage is still in the experimental stage, a single proposition? It is this:

The ballot in a republic is not a right, it is an expedient. It is a method of registering an opinion, which opinion, made operative, is called government.

Granting this as a definition of the ballot, it is obvious that sex, in itself, is neither a qualification nor a disqualification for suffrage. Hence the moderate resent the fact that the large taxpayer could not, because she was a woman, have a voice in making the laws which should decide the taxes she had

to pay. But equally we resent her wish that the Italian peasant woman, who paid no taxes, who could not speak English, whose vote could probably mean nothing to her but a mark, negotiable perhaps, conjugally enforced very likely, upon a scrap of paper—we resent the idea of this no doubt excellent person having the right to "register an opinion" which in the nature of things she could not possess. But it is not her sex which disqualified her; nor is it sex which qualifies the indignant Californian who would have shared the privilege of the ballot she certainly ought to have with this poorer sister who obviously ought not to have it.

## Qualifications for Suffrage

What is it, then, which should qualify or disqualify either of these two women to register an opinion? What qualifies anybody to express any opinion? Only one thing: a thorough understanding of the subject under consideration.

This holds good whether the subject is the making of bread or the governing of a nation. There is no other qualification—not devotion, not desire, not responsibility, not virtue, not the wish to be educated by experience. These are only reasons for wishing to be qualified; understanding is qualification. It does not, of course, follow that the opinion expressed is wise; that is a matter of judgment. But it does mean that a knowledge of facts enables one to make deductions on which an opinion may be based.

Now considering the enormous importance in a republic of a registered opinion which affects not only the vast number of persons who register it, but also a lesser number who may have expressed an absolutely contrary opinion, ought there not to be, as a matter of safety to the nation which intrusts its life to this mechanism of the ballot, some method of finding out whether persons who express an opinion understand what they are doing? Not whether they are good or bad, educated or uneducated, not whether the opinion is wise or unwise, merely whether they know what they are about.

Since the qualifications which men decide upon for themselves do not seem to have insured a ballot which necessarily implies intelligence in the matter of government, would it not be well, if the suffrage is to be extended, that the nation should not blunder again? In recognizing the high ideal of democracy, as expressed in universal suffrage, must we not also have wholesome fear of a false democracy born of carelessness, selfishness and an excited and shallow passion for a new experience? If women are to exercise the suffrage ought they not to understand its purpose, its power and its responsibilities? In other words may we not insist that women be capable of forming opinions upon government before they register opinions which may create government?

## Anecdote Is Illustration

The present ignorance of women as to the functions of the ballot is second only to that of men, and is almost unbelievable. I recall just here an instance of it that was somewhat amusing. In a meeting of stockholders a woman voted for a certain measure, but on hearing the next day that it had passed expressed indignant astonishment.

"It is abominable!" she cried, with feeling.

"But, madam," said the equally astonished trustee, whom she had upbraided, "you voted for the measure yourself!"

"Of course I did," she said, impatiently. "But that was just to oblige a friend. I never imagined this would happen."

Lack of imagination in voting is not peculiar to this lady's sex. Men have been known to be careless or ignorant, or willing to "oblige a friend," in matters more serious than the one at issue.

I submit, therefore, that if women are to have the suffrage they should know just what the ballot means and what it can or cannot accomplish.

In other words, let this great army of prospective voters prove their fitness for voting, by passing an intelligence test. I don't mean a mere literacy test; I do not believe it would materially assist me in voting for mayor of the city of Boston, to be able to read three lines of the constitution; nor do I mean education—I would not be guided in voting for members of the Legislature, by being able to speak French or solve algebraic problems. But I would be helped, I would be guided, by some knowledge of the duties, the responsibilities and the limitations attaching to the office of mayor, or the position of legislator.

Personally, I am not afraid of the uneducated vote; but I am very much afraid of the unintelligent vote! It is found as frequently among the educated rich as among the uneducated poor; more frequently among the very rich than among the very poor. It is unintelligent about government, almost as much as lack of conscience, which stamps the really undesirable citizen. We can never, except in criminal instances, sift out the vicious vote (which is often highly educated, and keenly intelligent, too); we can never sift out the unconscious vote; but we can sift out the ignorant vote. Therefore I propose that any extension of suffrage be conditioned by a test—a liberal test—for intelligence in matters of government: The ballot was a gift to men; let women earn it by deserving it.

## Wisdom Is Compared

It is to be observed that women generally are concerned with moral issues which the ballot might decide: Intemperance, prostitution, child labor, etc. Women seem to believe in flat virtue—just as men believed in flat money—or as, nowadays, housekeepers believe in flat eggs! Women feel extraordinarily sure

—far surer than men—as to right and wrong, where right or wrong relates directly to life. Men are most acutely concerned with questions of right and wrong which relate to property. It has been said that civilization, in so far as it has been made by men, represents a far higher understanding of the value of property than of the value of life. Women are wiser than men as to the cost of life, and their opinions as to matters of legislation that relate to life are instinctive. It is easier for anybody to have an opinion upon morals than upon mechanism. But in government mechanism is more in evidence than morals, and it is just as necessary. The desirability of industrial reform, the regulation of the liquor traffic, the question of child labor, the suppression of prostitution—on such questions intuition may (or it may not) be competent to pronounce an unequivocal yes or no. But, unless it knows just what the legislators can and cannot do, shall intuition decide who shall make laws in regard to railroads, police, fisheries, sewage, etc.? We have too much masculine intuition now upon such matters; we shall always have it. But let us be slow to add feminine intuition of the same quality.

Suppose, instead, we substitute for intuition, which is the guesswork of the emotions, intelligence on the matters at issue—an intelligence which has been proved by what might be called a "civil service" examination, not for morals, not for the three R's, but for plain common sense, for knowledge as to methods of legislation, the powers of legislators—in fact, the mechanism of government.

## Objections Are Recounted

Briefly the plan is this: An obligatory intelligence qualification in the principles of government for women who want to vote.

Of course objections to such a condition of suffrage at once suggest themselves:

First objection—The inferred ignorance of women is due to lack of experience. But suffrage is in itself educational, and, as the object of government is to educate the governed, intelligence would result from the errors that would be made. To a certain extent this is true, but one cannot help reflecting that the education men have secured from suffrage has not prevented them from continuing to make lamentable mistakes. But granting this assertion, that the purpose of government is educational, it cannot be denied that such a method of education is sometimes expensive to the nation. Instruction in explosives does not consist in sending a pupil into a powder magazine with a lighted candle—and the unintelligent male electorate has carried many candles and caused many explosions in the shape of bad laws and arrogant prohibitions. But I think most people believe that though government may incidentally educate the individual, the object of government is primarily to benefit and protect the state.

Second objection—As male suffrage is not conditioned it is unfair to impose conditions upon women. Obviously this objection is rooted in the idea that the ballot is a right. Until it is admitted that it is an expedient the objection will always be urged. The reply might be: "True; no conditions are imposed upon men, because men had not sense enough to safeguard the suffrage when they assumed it. So far as they are concerned it is too late to consider such safeguarding now." Women, however, have the serious and beautiful opportunity of refusing to insist, for the unpatriotic reason of sex-exploitation, that men shall make for women the mistake they made for themselves! In fact, women have a chance, in asking for a conditional suffrage, to show themselves considerably wiser than men.

## The Intelligence Test

Third objection—An intelligence test is not practical: (a) Because such a test could not, probably, be passed by one woman in 10 (for that matter a good many men might not be able to pass it!) But is not this an incentive rather than an objection? If I may not vote until I know exactly what my vote can accomplish, let me make haste to educate myself.

(b) Because there would be "cramping." I suppose a voter could "cramp," but if she did she could not help being a little wiser after the "cramp" than before it.

(c) Because it involves the leisure to become intelligent, which implies class distinctions. This objection could be removed by making the course in the public schools of the elementary principles of government very much more thorough than it is, and supplementing it by non-partizan elucidation of the science of politics.

(d) Because it would increase the decent vote, which would be obnoxious to the unconscious male vote (the antagonism of the liquor interests to woman suffrage confesses this fear). This objection might make conditioned voting for women a difficult thing to bring about, but I don't see how it can be urged as an objection per se.

(e) Because it would not debar immoral women. I hope it would not! I fear that they, as a class, would not be able to pass an intelligence test; but if licentious women could pass it, so much the better. There is no class which more cruelly needs the chance to express opinions which, made operative, become law, than just these poor victims of an industrial order which, perhaps because it involves property, is so strangely indifferent to life. I think that legislation against commercialized vice, can never be really effective, until intelligent women have the ballot.

Fourth objection—An intelligence test could not be made. This is a matter of

opinion. So long as civil service examinations prove intelligence in one thing or another, it seems as if an examination could prove intelligence as to methods and processes of government. Nor would the mechanism of such examinations necessarily be more complicated or more expensive than the complication and expense incident to the sudden doubling of the vote by giving suffrage to all women.

## Attitude of Men

May I, in closing, say one word about what seems to me the extraordinary apathy of men in regard to the extension of suffrage? A few men say that as a matter of fairness women should have the ballot; these are generally young men, who speak with ardent and engaging chivalry, or elderly men who have preserved the young and illogical heart. But the majority of men—middle-aged or elderly—when they do not treat the question of woman suffrage with levity, are indifferent to it. Indeed I hardly know which is more lamentable, the foolishness and lawlessness of some of the women who are on either side of the torpor of the men who are on neither side. Of course their indifference is more than matched by that of the majority of women, of which indifference, you may remember, we had a curious illustration in Boston. A canvass was made in different sections of the city to find out how women stood in regard to a certain candidate for the school committee, a matter which, theoretically, interests women very deeply. Four hundred and fifty women were interrogated, of whom 333 had not registered! In other words, 70 per cent of the women whose opinion had been asked were so uninterested in the matter, that they had not qualified themselves to express an opinion.

The apathy of the men as regards woman suffrage is almost as marked as this. If asked whether they "think women should have the ballot," they practically admit that they "don't think." They say, "Oh, well! Women can have the ballot when they want it."

## Desire vs. Desirability

As I look at the matter, our wanting suffrage has nothing to do with the desirability of our assuming it. Suffrage—muted into government, affects not only the individual whose opinion is recorded, but also a hole nation—suffrage is too the recording of opinion which, if transference to a business to be decided by the wish of one sex or by the generosity of the other. The statement that "when all women want the ballot they shall have it" is magnanimous nonsense! The extension of the suffrage ought to be decided by expediency, and only by expediency. The question is not "What do women want?" Still less is it "What are men willing to give?" It is: "What is best for this nation?" "Want" and "give" are two little words. There is a certain great word, a regal word, which must be on the lips of men and women who love their country; that word is "duty." Whether it is the duty of women to assume the suffrage, or whether it is the duty of men to withhold it, is a matter of individual opinion and conscience. But neither men nor women should belittle this privilege, this opportunity, this burden, by talking of "wanting" or "giving."

Men must decide it. Urged—teased. I may say—by a loud and clamorous body of women of sometimes illogical, occasionally lawless, and almost always brilliant minds, men may double the present ignorant and irresponsible vote.

On the other hand, threatened by a shrinking and rather charming, if for the most part illogical and silly femininity, with the menace of "neglected homes" and "overburdened wives and mothers" and "unwomanly women," men may decide to shut off a large and growing number of intelligent persons (who happen to be women) from taking their

part in creating the government under which they must live.

But think what it might mean, think of what could be achieved if men chose a third way—if they summoned these same intelligent women to stand shoulder to shoulder with intelligent men, to oppose the menace of the irresponsible, ignorant, unconscious male vote!

## BROOKLINE PUPILS INTERPRET DICKENS STORY IN A PLAY



INA MAE BENTLEY



SEARS CROWELL

Children of the Pierce grammar school, Brookline, bore witness to the perennial popularity of Dickens' "Christmas Carol" when the dramatization of that story was presented yesterday in the school hall. The story was dramatized and presented last year by Miss A. M. Nelson, teacher of the seventh grade, with original conceptions of the pupils taking part. In the many instances in the story where pantomime is described and no dialogue given the pupils supplied such words as seemed natural, some of which the directress found to be too modern for the period of 1834, when other conceptions from other pupils were supplied. Thus the dramatization evolved and took shape in the present four-act drama of eight scenes.

Such was the popularity of the play last year that there was no hesitation about repeating it this year and the same cast, with two exceptions, most of whom are now pupils of the eighth grade, presented the play in the morning for the primary grades and in the afternoon for the upper grades.

The scenery was made by the pupils of the upper grades, under the direction of Miss N. M. Marsh, and included English interiors, with wainscoting, fireplaces and sconces. The English games were taught the children by a pupil who came from her native England only a year ago. One of the "hits" of the performance was the pigeon wing dance following the Roger de Coverley dance. The children experienced little difficulty with the other dances introduced in the play, because these had already formed a part of their folk-dancing with Miss Merrill, the special teacher.

The cast was as follows: Scrooge, a miser, Royal Beal; Fred, Scrooge's nephew, Herbert Darling; his wife,

Bertha Young; Bob Cratchit, Scrooge's clerk, Jack Stanley; Mrs. Cratchit, Ina Mae Bentley; Cratchit children, Peter, William Ochiltree, Martha, Edwina Kittridge; boy, Charles O'Hearn; girl, Iris Woodman; Tiny Tim, Milton Kramer; Belinda, Catherine Clark; Mr. Fezziwig, Sears Crowell; Mrs. Fezziwig, Mildred Mackey; the Misses Fezziwig, Maxine Nichols, Carmen Rich and Estella Leard; apprentices, Donald and Philip Richardson; ghost of Christmas, past, George Quinn; ghost of Christmas, present, Margaret McElroy; fiddler, Franklin Wood; errand boy, Francis Carroll.

## NEW BOARD IS TO DECIDE TAX LIMIT

Melrose aldermen, in their final session of the year, voted to refer the question of establishing a tax limit for Melrose and lessening the amount of home study of public school children to the incoming city government. Favorable action was taken for remodeling the city hall.

## BANKER TO BE SENTENCED FRIDAY

Henry W. Munroe of New York, clerk of the banking firm of Munroe & Co. of New York and Paris, was adjudged in contempt by Judge Morton in the United States district court yesterday and will be sentenced Friday.

## BALLADS WILL BE THEME

Prof. Allen French of the English department of Harvard University will speak on "Scottish and English Songs and Ballads" at the next meeting of the Wheaton Club at the Hotel Vendome on the afternoon of Jan. 10.

## Classified Advertisements

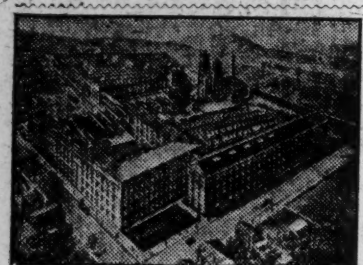
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<p><b>REAL ESTATE</b></p> <p>Established 1836 Incorporated 1894 Telephone, Oxford 162</p> <p><b>JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS</b></p> <p>ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS</p> <p>Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing Gutters, Conductors and Skylights Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.</p> <p>Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.</p>	<p><b>APARTMENTS TO LET</b></p> <p><b>GOOD SUITES</b></p> <p>156 HARVARD ST., BROOKLINE (cor. Harri. St.) between Coolidge Corner and Brookline Village: 7 rooms and bath.....\$40.00</p> <p>885 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., CAMBRIDGE: 5 rooms, elevator and telephone.....\$35.50</p> <p>423 BROOKLINE AVE. (Longwood Section), BOSTON, corner of Austin St.: 4 rooms.....\$2.00</p> <p>80 ST. BOTOLPH ST., BOSTON: 6 rooms and bath, on corner.....\$2.50</p> <p>41 EAST CONCORD ST., SOUTH END: 6 rooms and bath.....\$3.00</p> <p>These above suites are to be let in excellent condition, with steam heat, continuous hot water and janitor service. Apply on premises or to</p> <p><b>THE ASSOCIATED TRUST</b></p> <p>141 Milk St., Boston. Tel. FOLK 1972.</p>	<p><b>REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA</b></p> <p><b>FLORIDA—The Truth About It</b>—No state has richer and more varied agricultural possibilities; to know the facts about these read the Florida Grower; this weekly publication is the authority on agricultural Florida; facts, not theories, make up its articles; citrus fruit culture, trucking, poultry, all are covered—all are treated in its columns; save time, dollars and disappointment by reading the Florida Grower; fine chance for stock farm; good shipping facilities; terms: cash payment, balance yearly payments for 5 years. For further information address Mrs. C. G. MERRILL, 914 W. 26th St., Minneapolis, Minn.</p> <p><b>REAL ESTATE—NORTH DAKOTA</b></p> <p>FOR SALE—160 acres of land, in Steele county, North Dakota; 40 acres pasture, 10-acre grove of trees, balance under cultivation; only four miles from good town; fine sample of stock farm; good shipping facilities; terms: cash payment, balance yearly payments for 5 years. For further information address Mrs. C. G. MERRILL, 914 W. 26th St., Minneapolis, Minn.</p> <p><b>REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES</b></p> <p><b>MONEY TO LOAN</b></p> <p>ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your application. "MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS." EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 330 Washington St.</p>
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BACK BAY, 164 St. Botolph St.—Newly furnished, clean, up-to-date house; 2 sq. rms.; 8 baths; open plumbing; c. h. w.; prices reasonable. Tel.

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This Dainty Coin Purse,

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This Dainty Box of Lavender

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and Ankle (invisible). For men and women who wear and walk.

Ankle, wool 50c. silk \$1.50

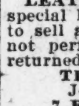
Legging, \$1 and \$1.50

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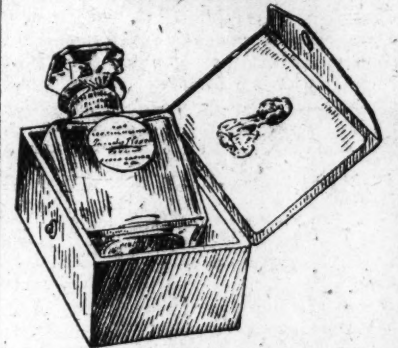
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# Israel Zangwill Tells of Jew as World Influence

(Continued from page one)

during the recent Beilis case, in Kieff, it did its best to unravel the extraordinary chain of intrigue with which the endeavor was made to bind the unfortunate prisoner. For the purpose of obtaining Mr. Zangwill's views, not on one solitary issue but, in so far as was possible in an interview, on the problem as a world problem, a representative of the Monitor recently asked for an interview with him, and this was kindly given by Mr. Zangwill at the office of the Jewish Territorial Organization, in Portugal street.

Speaking of the attitude of the paper, which Mr. Zangwill declared, in his opinion, was the best American-printed paper he had ever seen, he took exception to the word "exploitation" which had crept into one of the articles. It is the only criticism I have to make, he said, on these articles, but it seems to me a rather rough way of explaining that the Jew, like the Christian, or any one else, lives by a process of rendering service in return for payment of some sort. As a matter of fact, he went on, the Jew exploits his neighbor by whom he lives and who lives by him. The great Jew financiers have made their fortunes just as the Christian financiers have, and they must have done this by supplying the very requirements which the Christian financiers supply. At the bottom of the world's view of Jewish finance there seems, even today, to be something of the old medieval prejudice, something of the idea that the Jew is helping his race at the expense of his Christian neighbors, whereas, as a matter of fact, he is playing for his own individual hand. Any one who, like myself, has taken a leading part in the Zionist movement, must know how impossible it is to raise adequate funds for such a purpose. When we wished to plant the Jew in Palestine, to give him a habitat of his own, it was proposed to form a company with a capital of £2,000,000. Even after all these years the capital stands at little more than £250,000, though fairly large sums have been subscribed in other ways.

## Readily Assimilated

In reply to a question as to whether the Jew did not, as a matter of fact, identify himself completely with the country in which he lived, Mr. Zangwill declared that this was so, and even more so than was usually suspected. The moment anybody begins to attempt to create anything like a national movement among Jews, he becomes acutely

aware of this. "The French Jew is probably more Gallic than the Frenchman, and the English Jew is probably more British than the Englishman. Not long ago a Dutch Jew, one of the leaders of Zionism, traveled through Palestine, and when he camped at night he hoisted a flag over his tent, yet, though he was in Palestine, the flag was not a Zionist one but a Dutch one.

I do not think, Mr. Zangwill went on, I have ever analyzed it like this for any one before, but my impression is

purpose—as of course he ought to be. In addition to this, you will have noticed that the national instinct always grows strongest on the frontiers; the regrettable incidents generally take place on these frontiers, and it is upon these other that nations turn their race antipathies when the atmosphere is sufficiently highly charged. Now, to the nations of the world, the Jew always represents an alien in the land. They see in the Jewish people a solid race wedge, which arouses their antipathies

of the population, as my play "The Melting-Pot" shows, whilst his instincts, as I have said, are always aroused, with the greatest ease, in support of the country in which he has made his home.

## Situation in Russia

The governments, Mr. Zangwill went on in illustration of this, have known how to take advantage of this universal Jew-hatred for their own purposes. They will have noticed that when a government wishes to divert attention from its own mistakes, one of its commonest methods is to indulge in a spirited foreign policy. Now, in Russia, where the Jewish persecution has been most severe, it has been able to find an equivalent of a spirited foreign policy in a pogrom. It has always been easy to stir the Russian peasant up to the required pitch, and it has not been necessary to indulge in anything so dangerous as frontier incidents or anything of that nature. The Jew has supplied the necessary change of scenery for a Russian government in difficulty.

Has the Jew then, he was asked, no civil rights in Russia? Oh, yes! Mr. Zangwill said, he has rights of a sort, of a sort. That is to say, he is nominally a free agent within the pale, and the pale is a district in southern Russia as large as France. Though, however, in theory he is free within the pale, he is hedged about with innumerable restrictions. I could probably, if it were necessary, without trouble produce a couple of hundred of such restrictions. Even in the pale, he is compelled to reside in the towns and is forbidden to possess land in the villages. He is cooped up in the towns in a cut throat competition. It is true that if he does well enough in the schools he may obtain a permit to live outside the pale; but only a very small percentage is admitted to the high schools and the universities. Even those who are successful are liable to find their right to live in this or that city questioned at any moment and at every step, and again you will appreciate the enormous opportunities for blackmail which this leads to. In some respects it must be admitted, Mr. Zangwill said, with a smile, that the Russians make up for these restrictions. When it comes to conscription, for instance, the lot probably falls upon a far larger percentage of Jews than can legally be called upon.

But though Russia is the worst country, Mr. Zangwill continued, something of the same sort goes on everywhere else. In the United States, for instance, where you would perhaps least expect it, the social position of the Jew is far

worse than in Europe, with the exception of Russia and Rumania.

The countries where he receives the fairest treatment are undoubtedly Italy, Turkey and the United Kingdom. In Italy, a number of ministers have been wholly or partially of Jewish descent, and this has enlisted their sympathies for the Jews. In Turkey, the fact that the Jews have so long pulled the chestnuts out of the fire for the Turk has made the Turk regard their presence favorably, and of course in Salonika, where the Young Turk party arose, they are particularly strong.

## Salonika Illustration

Salonika, as a matter of fact, Mr. Zangwill explained, offers a most remarkable illustration of the fact that the Jews have a nationalistic tendency. After the late war, the preponderance of the Jews in the town would probably have enabled them to secure the port as a free port under Jewish control. The opportunity was a magnificent one for demonstrating the Zionist idea, and I was personally approached with a view of seeing what could be done to obtain the assent of the powers. The Times consented to insert a letter on the subject if it was sent to them, but no one in Salonika could be induced to write it. The fact was that there were three armies present in the town, and it did not require much intelligence to know how the writer of such a letter would be treated. The port eventually fell to the Greeks, and ever since then the Greeks have been endeavoring to substitute Greek commercial influence for that of the Jews. Imagine, however, the effort of the writers of the letter if the effort to free Salonika had failed, and the Greeks on taking possession had found them still living there.

The end of persecution has not yet come. I sometimes think that civilization has made very little progress in that respect. Even in the United Kingdom, where the Jew is probably better off than anywhere else, the hooligan element in human nature might easily be stirred against him. Do you remember, Mr. Zangwill asked, the attack upon the Jews in Wales, only about a year ago? That is an indication of the feeling which exists nearly everywhere. It is quite true that in that instance the thing was on really a small scale, and that it was immediately suppressed, but you could rouse that feeling almost anywhere in England tomorrow, and if the government chose to wink at the rioters, as the Russian Government has done, you

might rouse a persecution of the Jews as bitter as in Russia.

The truth is that deep down in the Christian nature are the seeds of centuries of misrepresentation and bad teaching. To an enormous number of Christians, even in the United Kingdom, the Jew remains very much what he was to the medieval Englishman, and there are times when it seems to one

as if it would be almost impossible to eradicate the impression. Nevertheless one must not forget that education is growing even in England, and the recent appointment of a Jew as lord chief justice will not only abate anti-Semitism in England, but will have a valuable educative influence in every country of the world.

## MEMPHIS BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB HAS 2500 MEMBERS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Business Men's Club of this city has commended itself to such a large number of progressive business men that its membership has grown from a small beginning to a total of 2500, the limit placed on resident membership, which gives it what is said to be the leading position among the business organizations of the entire South and a prominent place among similar organizations throughout the United States.

It was the Business Men's Club that fathered the great waterways convention, which aims to make the Mississippi the world's greatest highway of commerce. It was the Business Men's Club that created the Tri-State fair, that already is doing so much for the agricultural interests of the Mississippi valley. Whenever it is necessary to interest the public in any enterprise of merit the club is ready to take a leading part, whether the enterprise is social, industrial, commercial or economical. The club is a clearing-house for business ideas. It is not a cotton or a lumber, a merchants' or a manufacturers' nor a professional men's organization, but a comfortable club where men of all interests can meet on the common ground of social intercourse and plan for the future of the city and the future of the Memphis territory. It called together for conference lawyers and other public-



BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB

spirited citizens to devise a plan for the general paving of the city. The plan approved is now law and its operation has made Memphis a city of beauty as well as prosperity.

The home of the Business Men's Club is a handsome steel structure, fireproof throughout.

## PORTLAND IS TO REDUCE ITS POLES

PORTLAND, Ore.—After a series of conferences a committee representing the various public service companies of the city has prepared terms of agreement for the common use of poles in the streets of the city, says the Oregonian. City Commissioner Daly has been waiting for the agreement to be completed before commencing to require the elimination of poles which are not necessary.

## EXPERIMENT FARM SITE INVESTIGATED

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Possible sites for the new university experiment station to be located in the Salt River valley have been inspected by Governor George Hunt, Prof. R. H. Forbes, Prof. F. W. Wilson and members of the university board of regents. The Legislature appropriated \$30,000 for the equipping of an experimental station on school land, says the Democrat.

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## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BUSINESS MAN (27), college education, factory and sales experience, desires responsible opportunity. RICHARD W. NELSON, 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR, collector, door-man or watchman; situation wanted by man of 45. C. SPRAGUE, 612 W. 182d st., New York, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED CUTTER AND FITTER of ladies' garments wants position; highest references from first class houses in New York city. J. A. MANTALTO, P. O. Box 315, Hoboken, N. J.

GARDENER, head superintendent; thoroughly experienced, principally roses, orchids, hothouse exotics; all outside work on gentleman's estate. D. J. MAHONEY, 2100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

GENERAL WORK of any kind wanted by German American, 34; state particulars and wages. GEORGE KAISER, 435 W. 41st st., New York.

HARDWARE SPECIALTY SALESMAN desires one or more specialties of merit introduced to the hardware and kindred trades of United States or Canada; acquainted with trade in New England, New York and Pennsylvania. L. W. HASKINS, 1202 Glenwood rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANAGEMENT of select hotel, institution, school or private estate; experienced northern county; good salary or salary and commission; references exchanged. F. LAENDER, manager, 1821 First st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

OFFICE MAN (24), over 5 years' experience, thorough familiarity office detail and correspondence, desires New York position with advancement; best references. VICTOR S. BROWN, 375 Madison st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PORTER or elevator man—situation desired in first-class office building, apartment house or hotel; references. J. J. GILBERT, 20 W. 140th st., care Eckstein, New York City.

SALESMAN, experienced, energetic, middle-aged, wants position in New Jersey territory; can sell various lines; open for good proposition immediately. ROBERT WYNKOOP, Secaucus, N. J.

SILK SPINNER, Yankee, Paterson, French machine, desires position; head spinner or underboss. LOUIS BROWN, 223 Fourth st., Union Hill, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, owning typewriter, thoroughly experienced, desires position. A. I. references. MISS J. R. BENTLEY, 612 W. 125th st., New York.

STEWART and wife (couple) desire position in first-class country or city club; willing to go anywhere; both thoroughly competent; 12 years highest references. Address J. MILNE, 728 East 134th st., New York City.

VALET or generally useful man (colored West Indian), wants situation with private family, traveling, or in a store. ARTHUR C. DOYEN, 124 W. 135th st., New York City.

WANTED—Position as watchman with man over 50, either day or night. THEO. KRANTZ, 260 Driggs st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, married, 8 years' hotel experience (2 1/2 years as bookkeeper in large New York hotel), desires position; references. E. A. FARINTOSH, 820 W. 177th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (31) desires opening; some executive ability; experienced in hotel clerical work and handling drivers and chauffeurs; satisfactory references. A. P. ROBERTSON, 2420 University av., New York.

YOUNG MAN wishes position as foreman in a large manufacturing concern in the trade department; eastern city preferred; experienced. NELSON B. ASH, 10 N. Pearl st., North East, Pa.

YOUNG MAN (24) wishes to establish himself with accounting department of large concern; several years' banking experience, also advanced bookkeeper. EDW. REISBACH, 429 52d st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—Lady of refinement wants position; cheerful and good traveler. MRS. L. HARRISON, 321 W. 35th st., New York.

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CARETAKER, lady wants situation or would take charge of home; best references furnished. M. E. ROYAL, 73 W. O'Reilly st., New York.

COMPANION, HOUSEKEEPER or house-hold helper; refined woman wants situation; willing and capable; best references. MRS. KATHERINE H. WHIGHT, 7830 Main st., Hollisburg, Philadelphia, Pa.

DAY WORK wanted, laundry or cleaning; by competent young woman; references furnished. Address MRS. LILLIE ETTER, 485 Court st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, years of experience, principally legal work, also good switchboard operator, desires opening with bank or other reliable institution. Address G. L. SMITH, 512 W. 123d st., New York City.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—English middle-aged woman wants position near New York city; wages \$18 per month. NORA KEOGH, 191 Greenpoint av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL WORK wanted by young woman. ETHEL WILLIAMS, 18 Old Broadway, New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young woman, Scotch English, with boy 15, desires position with refined people. MRS. F. NICHOLS, 215 E. 17th st., New York.

LADY'S MAID or chambermaid; young colored girl wants situation; can do plain sewing. MAUD LASHKY, 578 Baltic, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, domestic, fond of home life, seeks a position in a small family; congenial companionship more to be considered than remuneration. MRS. J. FLETCHER, 571 W. 129th st., New York.

NEAT COLORED GIRL wants few hours work daily as ladies' maid or general work; references. A. STREET, 56 W. 142d st., New York.

NURSEMAID—Young light colored girl (29) wants situation; willing to travel; experienced. EMILY CRISP, 29 E. 29th st., New York City.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Young lady, 5 months' experience, excellent general colored girl wants position with opportunity of advancement; salary \$8. J. SMITH, 269 W. 125th st., New York.

SECRETARY, CHAPERONE OR MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER—Refined woman wishes position in or out of town; references. MRS. H. SMITH, 553 Balducci st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER (desires position); has a knowledge of all details of office work; references as to ability. MARGARET G. RAND, 419 W. 118th st., New York.

WANTED—Housekeeper situation in family of 1 or 2; go anywhere. MARY MORRIS, General Delivery, Buffalo, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY desires position—is capable and trustworthy; can give highest references; has experience. New York, office. MILDRED H. HOAG, 232 West 93d st., New York.

YOUNG LADY, 23, desires position in office. MILDRED H. HOAG, 232 West 93d st., New York.

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## CENTRAL STATES

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED, LADY CELLIST, orchestra experience, permanent hotel engagement. M. J. SMITH, 4743 Kenmore av., Chicago.

BOY (16) desires general office position; can furnish references. HENRY VALK, 1035 South St. Louis av., Chicago.

CARPENTER, caretaker or helper on farm; middle-aged man wants situation for winter. W. D. TITCHENELL, 515 W. Madison, Chicago.

CHURCH ORGANIST, band and orchestra leader, would like to locate West or South. FRANK RICE, care Drawer 707, St. Louis, Mo.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION MANAGER, 28, married, with present employer 13 years in the above capacity in the retail dry goods, would like to connect with a similar firm, wholesale or retail. ARTHUR J. KLOTZ, 2036 N. Hamilton st., Chicago.

EXPERIENCED JAPANESE COOK wants position; general housework if necessary; good references. YOSHI NAKA, 1814 Michigan av., Evanston, Ill.

FARMER wants position in central states on truck, poultry or general farm; experience; have been foreman. WALTER E. FARM, 628 Railroad av., Council Bluffs, Ia.

FARM WORK wanted by young man. STANLEY LOPATA, 1216 Cleaver st., Chicago.

FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST, several years' experience, have been foreman. WALTER E. FARM, 628 Railroad av., Council Bluffs, Ia.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK—Situation wanted by bright, ambitious young man; can furnish best of references. L. L. SCHEAM, 3005 Jansen av., Chicago.

GENERAL WORK wanted by a young man of 25. GEO. WEIZENBECKER, 318 Emming st., Cincinnati, O.

GENERAL WORK wanted by a man (34), not afraid of hard work; have worked at packing and as a general helper; experienced. ROBERT DROEGEMEYER, 3536 Grand Blvd., 1st apt., care E. P. Mully, Chicago.

GENERAL WORK of any kind wanted by young man (21). F. MERZ, 112 E. McMillen av., Cincinnati, O.

MAN AND WIFE, middle-aged, want position as caretakers of residence and grounds; best references. EVALD P. JAMESON, 4516 Ravenswood av., Chicago.

MANAGER of sales, or business representative for central western states; several years' experience among engineers, architects, contractors; high-class references. GEORGE S. WATKINS, 427 W. 60th pl., Chicago.

MILLWRIGHT and general repair work wanted by an experienced man; fully understands the work in and out of the shop; business; will accept a position in any part of the United States. JAMES MARSH, care United Charities, Chicago.

PACKER, carpenter, glazier, painter, all round handy man, wants position; willing to go city. ERNEST A. KNOFF, 84 W. 22d st., Chicago.

WANTED—A good position as foreman of a large farm by man and wife; have bred; college student, ranch raised, state fair experience as herdsman, single, industrious and strictly temperate; can furnish good references. Address CECIL P. SIMMONS, Marengo, Ia. Box 384.

WANTED, a position as millwright by an experienced workman; can do general repair work and fully understand the work in all lines of the above business; will accept position in any part of the United States. I. C. BARTLEY, care United Charities, Chicago.

WANTED—Situation on farm by married man, N. A. HARRISON, 1901 25th Church st., Decatur, Ill.

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## CENTRAL STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Position as manager or salesman, dry goods, clothing, shoes, by man with years of experience in these lines; best of references given. J. V. TURNER, 503 W. Jefferson st., Kicksville, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER, C. and stenographer, expert; can open and close books, take off trial balances; executive ability. MISS E. H. COHEN, 202 E. 33d st., Chicago.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—Thoroughly experienced in office detail and capable of taking full charge. LILLIAN M. HENDERSON, 1838 Kenwood av., Chicago.

CARETAKER OR HOUSEKEEPER—Dependable middle-aged woman, American; own home experience; salary no object. R. FRATLEY, 3716 Lake Park av., Chicago.

COMPANION—Position desired with lady; would travel. LOBBRAINE ARMSTRONG, Gen. Del., Decatur, Mich.

EXPERIENCED ATTENDANT or companion wants situation. G. SMITH, 4029 Dresden Blvd., Chicago.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or care of children wanted. ROSIE STADNICEK, 803 Bishop st., Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER—situation where her little girl of four can be with her; would go to country; good cook; understands farm work; good home desired. MRS. ANNA WALKER, 414 N. Alabama av., Indianapolis, Ind.

HOUSEKEEPER—situation wanted on farm or ranch in Colorado or Wyoming by refined middle-aged woman; good cook and experienced on farm. MRS. ANNA GOODLING, 246 S. Jefferson av., Marion, O.

HOUSEKEEPER, aged 30, not afraid of work; speaks German and English; address. CINCINNATI, O.

LADY'S MAID, best of references, desires position; all experience in plain sewing. MISS HILDE STENDERSON, 3321 Wrightwood av., Chicago. Phone Belmont 4188.

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## CENTRAL STATES

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MAN AND WIFE, middle-aged, want position as caretakers of residence and grounds; best references. EVALD P. JAMESON, 4516 Ravenswood av., Chicago.

REFINED YOUNG LADY would like a position as clerk in delicatessen, bakery or confectionery; experienced; infant attendant. ANNA E. JILKS, 351 E. 47th st., Chicago. Tel. Drex 8296.



# Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities Sailings

Several interesting real estate transactions that have been in the course of adjustment for days, and in some cases, weeks, are understood to be so near the closing point that announcements may be looked for with confidence almost any day between now and the first of the year.

One of the deals just consummated concerns the estate of Israel A. Ratschky et al owners of a parcel number 23 Staniford street, corner of 52 to 56 Green street, which was purchased by Charles Harris. There are two brick buildings, one of which is 3 1/2 and the other is 5 stories in height, covering a total of 2160 square feet of land. The total assessed value is \$41,600 and \$29,200 is carried on the land.

Papers have gone to record in the sale of a three-story well brick dwelling by Max Perlinaky, owner of premises, 36 South Huntington avenue, near Coburn street, formerly known as 347 Heath street, Roxbury. This estate is assessed for \$4600, and the 1610 square feet of land carries \$1100 of that amount.

Dorchester property owned by James D. Henderson has been sold. This is a two-family frame dwelling and 4959 square feet of land. Total assessed value \$4000 and of this amount \$1200 applies on the land. Isabel M. Carter is the new owner.

Another dwelling house to change hands was owned by Frank C. Cox and bought by Julia A. Mahoney. Consisting of a frame building on 1924 square feet of land. All valued for taxes at \$2500, including \$500 on the lot. It is located 50 Moseley street, near Columbia road, Dorchester.

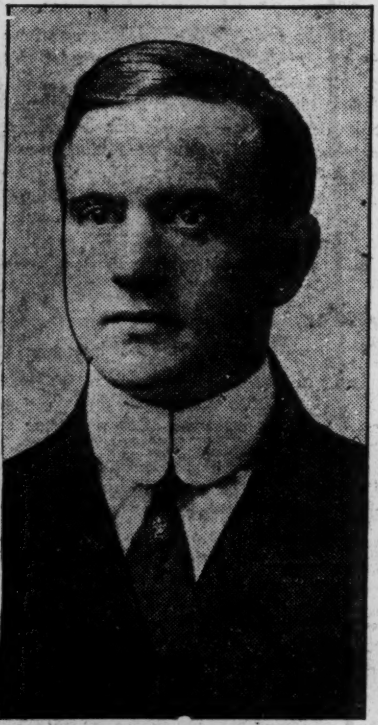
## BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Crawford st., 20, ward 1; L. Golden, F. A. Norcross; brick auto storage.  
Buttrick st., 16, ward 24; Nathaniel R. Perkins, Jr.; 2 H. Sears; frame dwelling.  
Stratford st., 186, ward 23; Bertha N. Chase, J. T. Hutchinson; frame dwelling.  
Columbia rd., 240, 353, 357, ward 20; Arthur Douce, James T. Beckwith; frame dwelling.  
Converse st., 5, 10, 12, 14, 16, ward 25; Arthur Douce, James T. Beckwith; frame dwelling.  
Riverside rd., 16, ward 25; J. J. Prendeville Co.; frame storage.

## JAMES A. HATTON THIRD ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY

James A. Hatton, former state senator of Charlestown, was sworn in as third assistant United States district attorney at the federal building today. The



JAMES A. HATTON

ceremony was performed by Deputy Clerk A. D. Grandison.

Mr. Hatton will fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Daniel A. Shea to be second assistant, and will receive \$1600 a year.

## HEINZE SECURITY -CASE IS REOPENED

Judge Sheldon of the supreme court has allowed an amendment to the bill brought by F. Augustus Heinze, the copper magnate, against A. D. F. Adams and other brokers to recover \$600,000 in securities that he pledged with Mr. Adams for loans of \$300,000. The original bill was based on a theory of conspiracy and the amendment which reopens the case is on the ground of conversion.

The defendants named in the amendment are Frank W. Mason, Arthur A. Potter, doing business as F. W. Mason & Co., Charles P. George, Harry I. George, Lemuel E. Domelmann, David E. Gould, William Bloom, Henry H. Love and Charles A. Day.

## SAYS HE STARTED FIRES

QUINCY, Mass.—Herbert Whittaker of 17 Hamilton street, Wollaston Park, who told the metropolitan police he had started six of the seven incendiary fires in Squantum, will be arraigned in court today. He says a Neponset youth started the seventh fire yesterday.

## SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

**BOSTON (City Proper)**  
Israel A. Ratschky et al. to Charles Harris, Stanford and Green sts., q. 51.  
Susan M. Stuart et al. to Frederick M. Linton to use of A. R. W. Erickson, Marshall and Green sts., Brimmer, Chestnut and Byron sts., q. 51.  
Susan M. Stuart et al. to Wiloughby H. Stuart, Jr., Cornhill, Federal st., q. 51.

**SOUTH BOSTON**  
Thomas J. Kennedy et al. to Margaret A. Bee, Ward st., q. 51.  
Thomas J. Kennedy et al. to Katherine A. O'Connor, Goodwin et al., q. 51.  
Ellen F. Giblin to City of Boston, D st., q. 53500.

**ROXBURY**  
Michael H. Murphy, mtgee., to Francis Normie, Linden av., d. 54725.  
Francis Normie to Anna G. Norton, Linden av., q. 51.  
Max Perlinaky to Max Aaron, Heath st., q. 51.

**DORCHESTER**  
William H. Cowan to Everett B. Wallace, Hill av., q. 51.  
William F. Fitzgerald to Morris Rothstein, Corona st., q. 51.  
Morris Rothstein to Nicholas Isaacson, Corona st., q. 51.  
William F. Fitzgerald to Isabel M. Carter, Newport st., q. 51.  
Sarah E. Smith to Julia M. Bergmann, Regent rd., q. 51.

**BRIGHTON**  
Frank E. Moretto to Ralph F. Whitehead, Allston st., q. 51.  
Mary A. Broderick to Isaac Teinbaum et ux., Bunker Hill and Fern st., q. 51.  
Haverford, for Theodore Kuhlmann, Train st., rel. 51.

**CHELSEA**  
Anna M. Derby to Ida Goldstein, Williams st. and Cedar pl., q. 51.  
Mervin L. Brecht to Melvin B. Brecht, Crescent av., rel. 50000.  
Mary A. Atkinson to Alice Atkinson, Congress av., w. to Charles H. Cronin, Clark av. near Spencer av., Cary av., Marlborough st., lots, q. 51.

**REVERE**  
Emma L. Thurston, mtgee., to George O. Thurston, Proctor av., d. 5000.

## SCHOOLS UNDER STATE HEALTH BOARD IS PLAN

Representative Cleveland A. Chandler of East Bridgewater, Progressive, today filed a bill giving to the state board of health authority to establish and enforce "reasonable minimum rules and regulations" for the examination of school children. Authority is likewise given to local boards of health and school committees to make additional rules and regulations, providing that they do not conflict with those of the state board.

At present under the school physician act of 1906 the state health board is authorized to prescribe tests of sight and hearing while the local school authorities are given jurisdiction in the matter of details of examination. The Chandler bill would make the local authorities subordinate to the state board of health and give the latter wide latitude in the regulating and enforcing of physical examinations in schools.

Measures of a similar purport have been rejected by the Legislature in the past on the ground that it is unwise for the law-making body of the commonwealth to delegate to a state board semi-legislative powers.

## Q. A. SHAW PETIT, JUROR

Quincy A. Shaw of Boston, president of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, has been drawn as a petit juror in the criminal session of the United States district court and summoned to appear for duty on Jan. 6.

## COMBINATION BUOY SOUGHT

Marine pilots, captains and owners are advocating the replacing of the whistling buoy near the Graves lighthouse by a combination gas and whistle buoy. A petition is being circulated.

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE CHARM IS REFLECTED IN BOOKLET

The charm of Radcliffe College, its atmosphere of simple dignity, its setting of pleasant lawns and foliaged paths, and its surroundings of colonial homes in Cambridge, all these find expression in a booklet just issued entitled "Radcliffe College." H. B. Humphrey Company, Boston, are the publishers. The feature of the publication is a series of pencil drawings by John Albert Seaford, whose delicate sketches are instinct with the vitality of the etching without losing the softness of the pencil rendering. The library, the gymnasium, the halls and dormitories, and odd corners within and without the college buildings are delightfully registered by the artist, and to one who has lived and studied there will be brought back many memories of their beauties.

"To Mary Coes," the book is dedicated.

## MRS. YOUNG VOTED BACK AS HEAD OF CHICAGO SCHOOLS

CHICAGO—Mrs. Ella Flag Young has been reelected superintendent of the public schools. This action was taken by the board of education Tuesday afternoon. Proceedings ousting four members from their seats and installing four new mem-

## SHIPPING NEWS

Eighteen cabin passengers disembarked from the Leyland liner California, Capt. William Masters, at Hoosac docks, Charlestown, today, all expressing joy at being able to reach their respective homes in time for the holiday. Among the citizens aboard were Reginald Addy, Edward E. Conant, Mrs. Annie Taylor, Miss Ellen Galpin and Miss W. Wilkes. Also aboard the steamer was a general cargo from Liverpool. The steamer encountered head winds a large part of the time, causing a two-day delay in her arrival.

Reporting a seasonable passage from Bremen, the North German Lloyd liner Cassel, Captain Vogt, reached port today with 16 cabin and 97 steerage passengers for this port. Also on board were 15 cabin and 236 steerage passengers for New York, and nine cabin and 15 steerage passengers for New Orleans. She made fast to pier 3, East Boston.

Westerly gales were encountered all the way across the Atlantic by the Danish steamer Dania, Captain Jorgensen, which reached port today from Copenhagen and Gothenburg, a week overdue. Despite adverse conditions all the way particularly in the North sea, the steamer came through without a particle of damage. She put into Portland, Eng., for coal, in order to have a sufficient supply to take her across the Atlantic. She was 17 days on the passage.

Bringing 20,000 feet of piling, the British schooner B. B. Hardwick, Captain Trahan, went up to a berth at Cambridge today from Plympton, N. S., to discharge.

Although only two vessels tied up at T wharf today with catches of fresh groundfish, the slips are pretty well crowded with vessels that have arrived during the past few days and remain in port for the holiday. Crews have been granted shore leave and they are spending a few days with their families. Today's arrivals: Steamer Breaker 36,800 pounds, and schooner Elk 42,000. The Breaker also had 1000 sals, 6000 scrod and 30 halibut, while the Elk also had 400 halibut. Quotations per hundred weight to dealers were lower today, as at this season people are looking to turkey and game for their menu. Prices: Steak cod \$6.75, market cod \$4, haddock \$6.75, pollock \$2.50, large hake \$3.75, medium hake \$2.50 and cusk \$2.75.

Up at Gloucester the fishermen are preparing for the holiday and all the shore boats remained in port today. The gill netters hauled for 175,000 pounds of fish, mostly pollock, and most of which sold for splitting. A few of the gill netters put to sea again to bring in a catch tomorrow morning.

Arrivals at Yarmouth (N. S.) are reported today as follows: Schooner Albert Lutz 8000 pounds haddock, 3000 mixed fish, and schooner Dorothy Snow 22,000 haddock and 800 mixed fish.

Among the passengers sailing from New York today on the United Fruit Company's steamship Santa Marta, bound for Kingston, Jamaica, Colon, Panama and Santa Marta, Colombia, were many New England tourists including H. B. Humphrey, Miss Marie Buckley, William Coehran, M. Doherty, William Glidden, Amos W. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Knight, Harry Norris, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Powers, L. Powers, Miss H. Powers, Paul Smith and J. V. Seitz of Boston, Miss Edith L. Perkins of Hartford.

Owners of small boats are cautioned by the government against hugging the shore too closely in the vicinity of lat. 42.00.35 north, and long. 70.01.25 west. The hull of the British four masted iron ship Japan, which was wrecked on Cape Cod, Dec. 5, 1893, while on a passage from Calcutta to Boston with a cargo of opium, still lies on the beach, half a mile north of the Pamet river life saving station. The craft shows about a foot above the surface at low tide, 400 feet.

Operas to be presented at the Boston opera house the week of Dec. 29 are as follows: Monday, "Rigoletto," with Mme. Tetrazzini and Mr. Giorgini, a new tenor; Wednesday, "Tales of Hoffmann," with Mmes. Scotney, Amaden and Edvina; Friday, "Madam Butterfly," with Mmes. Edvina and Mr. Tanlongo; Saturday matinee, "Boheme," with Miss Maggie Teyte appearing for the first time at the opera house and Mr. Martini; Saturday evening popular priced performance, "Aida," with Mme. Androva, a new soprano; Miss Leveroni and Mr. Oppezzo.

**SYMPHONY PROGRAM**  
To the program of this week's Symphony concert Dr. Muck has added the prelude to Humperdinck's "Haensel and Gretel." The other works are Ravel's "Mother Goose," Juon's "Vaechterweise," Berlioz's "Rob Roy" overture, Mendelssohn's violin concerto, with Sylvia in Noack as soloist.

The brief text which accompanies the illustrations points out that Radcliffe was named "in honor of a certain Lady Mowlsion (Anne Radcliffe), the wife of Sir Thomas Mowlsion, once lord mayor of London. She was the founder of the Lady Mowlsion scholarship of Harvard, for which the original gift of \$100, made in 1643, was doubtless the first ever made to the college by a woman and the first scholarship from any source.

For many years the identity of the fund was lost, but the scholarship was reestablished in 1893, a proceeding which enhanced the appropriateness of the name Radcliffe at that particular time.

The pictures, both landscapes, are of the same size in twin gilt frames. "Near Princeton, N. J." is the title of one, while the other is called "An Old Wagon Road."

**BOARD MEMBER CONFIRMED**  
WASHINGTON—President Wilson Tuesday signed the commission of Theodore B. Dockweiler, an attorney of Los Angeles, to be a member of the board of Indian commissioners.

outside of the high water line, and the government warns mariners to use care in navigating in this vicinity.

## PORT OF BOSTON

**Arrived**  
Str Californian (Br), Masters, Liverpool.  
Str Cassel (Ger), Voght, Bremen.  
Str Dania (Dan), Jergensen, Copenhagen via Gothenburg.  
Tug Vestra, Brennan, Lynn, twg bg Cassie.

**Departed**  
Tugs W Sprague, Bloomer, and Confidence, Breckenridge, Saugus, twg bg Strafford, New York.  
Tug Plymouth, Hansen, Newburyport, twg bg L & W B C C No 9, for New York.  
Tug DeWitt C Ivins, McCully, Bristol, Me., twg bg Boylston.

**Cleared**  
Str Juniata, James, Baltimore via Newport News.

**Sailed**  
Strs Scotian (Br) Glasgow; Juniata, Baltimore via Newport News; H F Dimock, New York; Suffolk, do; Suffolk, Norfolk, not New York; F. J. Lisman, for Searalls Point; schr Crescendo (Br) Paarsboro, N S; tugs Neponset, Lynn; Plymouth, Newburyport, to return with the barge L & W B C C No 9, for New York; schr Thooline, Fernandez.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Str Sacony, Port Arthur, twg bg S O Co No 85; Honduras, Havre; Lutetian, Rouen; Spiral, Antilla; Santa Cruz, Calao, etc. via Charleston, S C; Hellig Olav, Copenhagen, Christiania and Christianstad; Utonia, Mediterranean ports; Rupperta, Buenos Ayres and St Lucia; Lovland, Belize, etc; El Monte, New Orleans.

## COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Dec 23—Arrd, strs Potomac, Leif via Middleborough and Philadelphia; Portlanding, Charleston, S C. Cleared, strs Tabor, Norfolk; Amanda, Guantanamo; Clakereck, Felton; Derwenthall, Rotterdam; Jose, Port Antonio.

Sailed, strs Howard, Boston; Manna Hala, New York.

CHARLESTON, S C, Dec 23—Arrd, strs Matilda Weems, Baltimore via Georgetown; Huron, Jacksonville, and left for New York.

Sailed, str Priestfield, Savannah.

GALVESTON, Dec 23—Arrd str Isabel, New Orleans, and left for Porto Rico. Old str Harmonic, New Orleans; Nestorian, Liverpool; Indian, do; Hornby Castle, Antwerp; Pig IX., Barcelona; Farley, Bremen; Mt. Vernon, Porto Cortez; Sid, strs Herbert G. Wylie, Tampico; El Oriente, New York.

GEORGETOWN, S C, Dec 23—Arrd str Cherokee, New York via Wilmington, N C.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec 23—Arrd strs Arapahoe, New York; Somerset, Baltimore; Roumanian Prince, Manchester; schr Richard Lithium.

Sid, strs Onondaga, Boston; Carib, Boston; Wm P. Palmer, New York; schr Rachel W Stevens, Baltimore.

KEY WEST, Dec 23—Arrd, str San Marcos, Galveston and left for New York; Olivette, Havana and left for Port Tampa.

Sid, str Mascotte, Havana.

MOBILE, Dec 23—Arrd, strs Belize, Velize; Tunstall, Rio Grande; Nubian, Veracruz and Tampico; bark Ethel Clark, Havana; schr Willena Gertrude, Caibarien.

## MUSIC

### OPERAS ANNOUNCED

Operas to be presented at the Boston opera house the week of Dec. 29 are as follows: Monday, "Rigoletto," with Mme. Tetrazzini and Mr. Giorgini, a new tenor; Wednesday, "Tales of Hoffmann," with Mmes. Scotney, Amaden and Edvina; Friday, "Madam Butterfly," with Mmes. Edvina and Mr. Tanlongo; Saturday matinee, "Boheme," with Miss Maggie Teyte appearing for the first time at the opera house and Mr. Martini; Saturday evening popular priced performance, "Aida," with Mme. Androva, a new soprano; Miss Leveroni and Mr. Oppezzo.

### SYMPHONY PROGRAM

To the program of this week's Symphony concert Dr. Muck has added the prelude to Humperdinck's "Haensel and Gretel." The other works are Ravel's "Mother Goose," Juon's "Vaechterweise," Berlioz's "Rob Roy" overture, Mendelssohn's violin concerto, with Sylvia in Noack as soloist.

## TWO PAINTINGS BY PRESIDENT'S WIFE IN WINTER EXHIBIT

NEW YORK—Two paintings hung in the upper row, as they are smaller than the average size, are identified as the work of Mrs. Wilson, wife of President Wilson, in the winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design, opened recently at the Fine Arts building.

The pictures, both landscapes, are of the same size in twin gilt frames. "Near Princeton, N. J." is the title of one, while the other is called "An Old Wagon Road."

**BOARD MEMBER CONFIRMED**  
WASHINGTON—President Wilson Tuesday signed the commission of Theodore B. Dockweiler, an attorney of Los Angeles, to be a member of the board of Indian commissioners.

## BILL TO SUSPEND FREE TOLLS FOR TIME IS OFFERED

Representative Adamson Introduces Measure Requiring Vessels to Pay at Panama Until Canal Is Self-Supporting

## AGREEMENT IS HINTED

WASHINGTON—Chairman Adamson of Georgia, of the House commerce committee, introduced on Tuesday into the House a joint resolution to suspend conditionally the working of that part of the Panama canal act giving free toll to coastwise vessels of United States register. This suspension would be subject to these conditions:

"At any time after the Panama canal shall have been opened and successfully operated for two years, if, in the judgment of the President, the revenues derived from tolls of vessels other than those engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States shall be sufficient to defray the cost of maintaining and operating the canal and expense of government and sanitation of the Canal Zone and all diplomatic questions touching the treatment of vessels as to conditions or charges of traffic at the canal shall have been adjusted, then the President is authorized to issue an executive order declaring such suspended exemption of full force and effect."

It would provide also that from the date of such an executive order, the exemption should be allowed, but until that time vessels of the United States should pay the same tolls as others.

The free-tolls provision now is under diplomatic protest.

Representative Adamson introduced the resolution on his own responsibility. It was said in official circles, however, that the silence of the administration did not mean that the proposed step was disapproved. Any declaration of policy on the subject of canal tolls has been avoided since President Wilson assumed office last March.

When Ambassador Bryce left Washington in April it was understood that he had secured some sort of assurance that no effort would be made by the United States to execute the free-tolls provisions of the canal act.

There has been no official confirmation of this, but significance has been attached to the fact that the negotiations between Washington and London in regard to the tolls question came to a complete stop about that time.

## WIRELESS ROUTES

(Note)—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Stable island, 400; Cape Race, N. E. 530; Nantucket lightship, 128; From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Stable island, 648; Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 333; Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 1007.

SS Toronto (Br), Hull for Boston, was 12 miles from Boston light at 4 p m Tuesday.

SS Iberian (Br), Manchester for Boston, was 12 miles from Boston light at 5 p m Tuesday.

SS Philadelphia, Southampton, etc. for New York, was 10 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 10:30 p m Monday.

SS Maestri (Br), Southampton, etc. for New York, was 76 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 10:40 a m Tuesday.

SS President Grant (Ger), Hamburg for New York, was 8 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 8 a m Tuesday.

SS Cedric (Br), Liverpool for New York, was 124 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Tuesday.

SS Helig Olav (Dan), Copenhagen, etc. for New York, was 178 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Tuesday.

SS Governor Cobb, Boston for Key West, was 35 miles south of Delaware capes at 7 p m Tuesday.

SS Dorchester, Baltimore for Providence, was 23 miles southwest of Fire Island at 8 p m Tuesday.

## CANAL APPLICATION TO BE HEARD

Jointly the state harbor and land commission and the public service commission, at the office of the former in the State House, will consider this afternoon the requisition of the Cape Cod Canal Company to issue 3480 shares more of its stock and \$350,000 bonds.

## CORPS TO HONOR MR. WALSH

First Lieut. William P. Bailey of the first corps of cadets announced today that Jan. 9 the corps will tender a reception and military display to Governor-elect Walsh and his staff at the armory at Ferdinand street and Columbus avenue.

## ABBOTT MUSICAL ARRANGED

Members of the Abbott Academy Club hold their next meeting at the Hotel Vendome the afternoon of Jan. 3. A musical program under the direction of Mrs. Harold D. Walker of Longwood has been arranged.

## REWARD FOR ALARM RINGERS

Fire Chief Walter W. Campbell of Malden has offered a reward of \$25 for the arrest and conviction of any person ringing in a false alarm in that city.

## STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings

**EASTBOUND**  
Sailings from New York  
\*La Lorraine, for Liverpool, Dec. 24  
\*Lusitania, for Liverpool, Dec. 24  
\*Vanderland, for Dover-Antwerp, Dec. 24  
\*Prinzess Alice, for London, Dec. 24  
\*St. Louis, for Southampton, Dec. 24  
\*Chicago, for Havre, Dec. 24  
\*Bremen, for Bremen, Dec. 24  
\*Minnetonka, for London, Dec. 24  
\*Canal, for Rotterdam, Dec. 24  
\*America, for Naples and Genoa, Dec. 24  
\*Re d'Italia, for Naples and Genoa, Dec. 24  
\*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam, Dec. 24  
\*Campania, for Liverpool, Dec. 24  
\*La Savoie, for Havre, Dec. 24  
\*Lauria, for Mediterranean ports, Dec. 24  
\*Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover, Dec. 24  
\*Maestri, for Southampton, Dec. 24  
\*Utozia, for Mediterranean ports, Dec. 24

**Sailings from Boston**  
\*Michigan, for Glasgow, Dec. 24  
\*Bohemian, for Liverpool, Dec. 24  
\*Sachsen, for Liverpool, Dec. 24  
\*Skellan, for Glasgow, Dec. 24  
\*Winifreda, for Liverpool, Dec. 24  
\*Arable, for Liverpool, Dec. 24  
\*Andania, for Liverpool, Dec. 24  
\*Hamburg, for Hamburg, Dec. 24  
\*Nimrod, for Glasgow, Dec. 24  
\*Sagorano, for Liverpool, Dec. 24  
\*Devonian, for Liverpool, Dec. 24  
\*Albatross, for Liverpool, Dec. 24  
\*Canadian, for Liverpool, Dec. 24  
\*Canopic, for Mediterranean ports Jan. 1

**Sailings from Philadelphia**  
\*Merion, for Liverpool, Dec. 27  
\*America, for Liverpool, Dec. 27  
\*Armenia, for Hamburg, Dec. 27  
\*Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg, Dec. 27  
\*Mathias, for Liverpool, Dec. 27  
\*Ancona, for Mediterranean ports, Dec. 27  
\*Merion, for Liverpool, Dec. 27

**Sailings from Halifax**  
\*Empress of Britain, for Liverpool, Dec. 27  
\*Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool, Dec. 27  
\*Royal George, for Bristol, Dec. 27  
\*Royal Edward, for Bristol, Dec. 27

**Sailings from St. John**  
\*Tyrolia, for Trieste, Dec. 31  
\*Ruthenia, for Trieste, Dec. 31

**Sailings from Montreal**  
All sailings from Montreal and Quebec go from Portland, Me., or Halifax, N. S., until spring.

**WESTBOUND**  
Sailings from Liverpool  
\*Winifreda, for Boston, Dec. 23  
\*Carmania, for New York, Dec. 23  
\*Empress of Ireland, for Halifax, Dec. 23  
\*Arable, for Boston, Dec. 23  
\*Haverford, for Philadelphia, Dec. 23  
\*Andania, for Boston, Dec. 23  
\*Baltic, for New York, Dec. 23  
\*Laurentia, for New York, Dec. 23  
\*Sagorano, for New York, Dec. 23  
\*Cedric, for Boston, Dec. 23  
\*Devonian, for Boston, Dec. 23  
\*Albatross, for Boston, Dec. 23  
\*Canadian, for Boston, Dec. 23  
\*Canopic, for New York, Dec. 23  
\*Michigan, for Boston, Dec. 23  
\*Cyrus, for New York, Dec. 23  
\*Bohemian, for Boston, Dec. 23  
\*Canada, for Portland, Dec. 23  
\*Carmania, for New York, Dec. 23  
\*Tyrolia, for Halifax, Dec. 23  
\*Andania, for Boston, Dec. 23  
\*Baltic, for New York, Dec. 23  
\*Winifreda, for Liverpool, Dec. 23  
\*Mauretania, for New York, Dec. 23

**Sailings from London**  
\*Minneapolis, for New York, Dec. 25  
\*Missouri, for New York, Dec. 25  
\*Minneapota, for New York, Dec. 25  
\*Minnetonka, for New York, Dec. 25  
\*Minneapolis, for New York, Dec. 25

**Sailings from Southampton**  
\*President Lincoln, for New York, Dec. 31  
\*St. Paul, for New York, Dec. 31  
\*Hamburg, for Boston, Dec. 31  
\*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y., Jan. 7  
\*Oceanic, for New York, Jan. 7  
\*St. Louis, for New York, Jan. 10  
\*Philadelphia, for New York, Jan. 14  
\*George Washington, for New York, Jan. 18  
\*Olympic, for New York, Jan. 21  
\*President Grant, for New York, Jan. 25  
\*New York, for New York, Jan. 29  
\*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York, Jan. 29

**Sailings from Glasgow**  
\*Cameronia, for New York, Dec. 27  
\*Nimrod, for Boston, Dec. 27  
\*Columbia, for New York, Dec. 27  
\*Skellan, for New York, Dec. 27  
\*Tyrolia, for Boston, Dec. 27  
\*Caledonia, for New York, Dec. 27  
\*Cameronia, for New York, Dec. 31  
\*Ionian, for Boston, Dec. 31

**Sailings from Hamburg**  
\*President Lincoln, for New York, Dec. 30  
\*Hamburg, for Boston, Dec. 30  
\*



quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Cent. on its preferred stock, payable January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., December 20, 1913. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 3 P. M. December 20, 1913, and re-opened at 10:00 A. M. January 3, 1914.



# World's Movements in Finance, Trade and Industry

## HEAVYWEIGHTS ARE OPENED AT RELATIVELY LOW PRICES

Manufacturers of Domestic Woolen Goods Prepared to Compete Energetically With Importers — Wool Trade to Enter Upon New Year in a Hopeful Way

Openings of several domestic makes of heavyweight fabrics at relatively low prices, compared with those asked a year ago, have been a feature of the past week's trade developments, indicating that American manufacturers of woolen goods are prepared to compete more energetically with importers for new 1914 fall business.

The close of the year finds members of the wool trade generally in a somewhat more hopeful attitude than they have manifested for some time past. December has been a month of renewed interest in the wool stocks on hand, due to the fact that uncertainty regarding the amount of wool available and the extent of competition in offerings by importers of foreign clips has been eliminated to some extent by developments since the new tariff went into effect.

Currency legislation by Congress also seems to be received with more favor than had been anticipated in business circles throughout the country, and this has had a reassuring effect upon the larger industrial enterprises, which contemplate the coming year with renewed hopefulness in a possible revival of manufacturing activity.

If the renewed optimism of the current month is justified by events of the first quarter of 1914 there will be good reason to hope for a better trade outcome for the year as a whole than any one a few weeks ago dared to predict. This would help the wool trade immensely.

There is no doubt, as was pointed out previously in summaries of the situation, that wool and manufactures thereof are not menaced by surplus stocks. A normal demand in the next 12 months, therefore, should bring to all branches of the trade a fair degree of activity.

Such a demand is contingent, of course, upon a reasonable measure of confidence in business stability, but there are signs of a disposition to give the new legislation of the present administration a fair trial, and to accept the situation, making the best of it, even in quarters where it has appeared most likely to bear heavily upon the interests affected.

It is practically certain now that Boston wool receipts for 1913 will be approximately 225,000,000 pounds, compared with about 300,000,000 pounds for the previous year. Even conceding that much more wool than usual has gone direct from primary markets this year to the manufacturers, the statistical "gap" is upward of 100,000,000 pounds, which means that the wool merchants have been hard hit in volume of business, as well as in profits of the year on actual transactions of the period.

Considerable domestic wool remains unsold in leading American markets, but there is surprisingly little pressure to sell. Prices are pretty well maintained on all ordinary lots of territory clips, as well as on pulled and scoured stock, and fleeces continue to retain their firm tone.

The openings of fall goods naturally are accompanied by inquiries in the local wool market for the stock that will be needed in the filling of orders. Purchases are also in progress to meet such requirements as well as to enable the mill men to fill repeat orders for delivery earlier in the year.

Territory wools are in good demand and have been moved in several instances in larger lots on individual transactions than for some time previous. Similar reports come from dealers in pulled and scoured stock. New York also notes largely increased sales of pulled wools lately in that market, carpet manufacturers taking a fair proportion of the lots changing hands.

For fine staple territory the quotation is still around 52¢@54¢, scoured basis, while fine and fine medium clothing wools bring 45¢@50¢, scoured basis. Fine washed delaine will fetch 26¢@27¢, and Ohio XX and above 25¢@26¢.

Foreign wools are not neglected, although they have not as yet proved to be very strongly competitive, compared with domestic offerings. The quotations run about as follows:

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Northern Pacific's chairman did not make the foregoing statement for the purpose of influencing anybody. He made an inspection trip as part of the days work and then, in answer to questions, stated facts as he saw them.

Northern Pacific's prior lien 4's are secured by first mortgage on 4816 miles of track. The annual report for 1913, just issued, shows that the company's total interest requirements amounted to \$6,837,685 whereas net income applicable to those requirements amounted to \$28,938,506. Those figures prove conclusively that there is no ground for uneasiness on the part of the company's bondholders.

For the past 10 years Northern Pacific's average net income per mile has amounted to nearly \$5500 whereas interest requirements per mile have amounted to considerably less than \$3000.

As for Northern Pacific's financial position on June 30 last current assets amounted to \$49,525,194, whereas current liabilities on the opposite side of the ledger, amounted to only \$11,492,032. The company has no notes outstanding on any bonds maturing in the near future. Its profit and loss surplus amounts to \$83,699,770.

"Northern Pacific," he said, "is in better shape than it has ever been and I doubt whether there is a better line of 6500 miles of railroad in the country."

NEW YORK—Northern Pacific's prior lien 4 per cent bonds are now selling lower than they did in the panic of 1907. The low record for that period was 93¢.

When a banking house is planning to invest any considerable amount of capital in a railway bond issue, an expert is employed to inspect the property. If the report is thorough going, the expert demands a large fee. Outside of James J. Hill, there is probably not a man in the country today who knows the Northwest better than W. P. Clough, chairman of the Northern Pacific. Mr. Clough began railroading in the Northwest as a young man. The country from St. Paul west to the Pacific coast is as familiar to Northern Pacific's chairman, as Broadway is to old New Yorkers.

Only a few years ago, Northern Pacific's chief executive returned from a thorough going inspection trip which took him over every mile of the company's right of way. He did not make that trip in the interest of a banking house, but merely as part of his regular duties.

"Northern Pacific," he said, "is in better shape than it has ever been and I doubt whether there is a better line of 6500 miles of railroad in the country."

WASHINGTON—The total supply of cotton in the United States for year ending Aug. 31, 1913, was 16,225,734 running bales, counting round as half bales and including linters, of which 225,460 bales of 500 pounds each represent net imports. Of this total, 5,820,330 bales, or 35.9 per cent, were consumed in this country; 8,800,968 bales, or 54.2 per cent, were exported; while 1,598,438 bales, or 9.9 per cent, remained in the country at the close of the year. Mill consumption of cotton in United States for 1913 was the largest in the history of the country. On the basis of the consumption during the past year stocks in manufacturing establishments on Aug. 31, 1913, represent about a seven weeks' supply for the American mills.

Number of cotton spindles designed primarily to spin cotton was 32,149,617, a net increase during the year of 566,938 spindles. Of this number, 331,519,766 were active, exceeding number for the previous year by 941,238. Massachusetts leads all other states, having 11,075,084, or 34.5 per cent of the total for the country.

Of the total quantity of domestic cotton exported during the year (8,800,968 bales) 3,559,258 bales, or 40.5 per cent, went to the United Kingdom; 2,404,307 bales, or 27.3 per cent, to Germany; 1,022,642 bales, or 11.6 per cent, to France; 460,490 bales, or 5.6 per cent,

proximately 225,000,000 pounds, compared with about 300,000,000 pounds for the previous year. Even conceding that much more wool than usual has gone direct from primary markets this year to the manufacturers, the statistical "gap" is upward of 100,000,000 pounds, which means that the wool merchants have been hard hit in volume of business, as well as in profits of the year on actual transactions of the period.

Considerable domestic wool remains unsold in leading American markets, but there is surprisingly little pressure to sell. Prices are pretty well maintained on all ordinary lots of territory clips, as well as on pulled and scoured stock, and fleeces continue to retain their firm tone.

The openings of fall goods naturally are accompanied by inquiries in the local wool market for the stock that will be needed in the filling of orders. Purchases are also in progress to meet such requirements as well as to enable the mill men to fill repeat orders for delivery earlier in the year.

Territory wools are in good demand and have been moved in several instances in larger lots on individual transactions than for some time previous. Similar reports come from dealers in pulled and scoured stock. New York also notes largely increased sales of pulled wools lately in that market, carpet manufacturers taking a fair proportion of the lots changing hands.

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## ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT ON BUSINESS

Various Opinions Entertained as to What Industries Should Expect—Determination to Restore Competitive Basis

### SOME PENDING SUITS

NEW YORK—Representatives of large corporations are not inclined to venture an opinion as to whether or not the statement of President Wilson relative to helping business means a change in front on the part of the administration.

A representative of one of the largest corporations in existence stated that opinions should be reserved until the government's policy in anti-trust legislation was definitely settled. President Wilson's statement is by no means taken as an indication that he is to let up in his efforts to break up combinations supposed to be in restraint of trade.

One manufacturer says that corporations under suspicion should take the initiative; go before Attorney-General McReynolds and ask for his opinion as to what should be done. If the attorney-general's plan meets with the approval of alleged offending corporation, then it can dissolve. On the other hand, if the attorney-general's views do not satisfy the corporation, it must stand still.

A representative of one corporation against which suit for dissolution has been started says that his company has been ordered to effect a thorough dissolution, but that the carrying out of such a plan could not be effected without disaster to shareholders and bondholders. Therefore this company will put up a strong defense with an effort to keep its various subsidiaries intact.

"President Wilson," said he, "is determined to restore business to a competitive basis, and he has this idea in view when he issued his statement in connection with the Telephone dissolution. I interpreted it to mean that while the President is aware of the depressed condition of business, he believes that solid foundation cannot be established unless dissolutions are effected whereby various branches of trade can be put back on a competitive basis.

"Wholesale dissolutions, even though voluntary, would undoubtedly cause a great deal of disturbance to commerce and finance. The wisdom of going back to where we were 10 or 15 years ago, a process which would undoubtedly mean increased costs, is questionable, particularly with Germany and other nations making extreme efforts to expand their business under government protection and cooperation."

Among suits against industrial companies already under way are included those against American Sugar Refining Company, United States Steel Corporation, International Harvester, United Shoe Machinery Company, Eastman Kodak Company, Corn Products Refining Company, American Thread Company, Eastern States Lumber Dealers Association and American Can Company.

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Mr. Leighton continued: "The New England situation will be of service to the general railroad problem if its present extremity results in correction of three important abuses.

"The first is the absurdity of laws relating to issuance of railroad stock at a price set by a state board which does not study the market price. Countless people bought Boston & Maine and its leased lines stock on such a basis.

Second, enough criticism has not been made of the outrageous practice of the government in paying the roads for carrying the mails. It is gratifying to see that the postoffice department is interested in investigating this hardship.

"Third, the time is coming when if the public expects expensive terminals, it must pay at least a part of the extra expense. I am informed that practically all passenger earnings on the New Haven from Bridgeport west are consumed in the road's proportion of the Grand Central Terminal expense, this amounting to much more than 15 cents per passenger. Why should not there be a 'port' or terminal charge as on freight and passengers in certain places?"

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"I believe that New Haven and Boston & Maine should be absolutely divorced, and that, thereby the interests of New Haven would be better conserved. I also believe that both roads should have an advance in rates."

Seven years ago Mr. Leighton published a pamphlet on Boston & Maine's published casting conditions as they now exist in the road's affairs. In 1906 he said: "It is true, Boston & Maine's capital stock is small in aggregate and per mile, but earnings do not and have not justified a 7 per cent dividend. In one recent year the surplus was only \$22,000, which for a company with \$30,000,000 gross, is no surplus at all. We know well that little if anything has been charged to operating expenses that could be by any reasoning be charged to capital. There are no concealed earnings. The property is starved and is being starved. It cannot perform its duties. It needs not \$5,000,000 new money, but \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000."

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## NEW ENGLAND RAILWAYS AND THEIR FUTURE

Student of Situation Says Ultimately Conditions Will Right Themselves, but That Abuses Should be Corrected

### SOME B. & M. LEASES

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## INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION'S STATEMENT

Annual Report Shows Small Margin Over Amount Needed for Bond Interest — Prospects for Better Business Appear Favorable, Says the President

International Agricultural Corporation has issued its annual statement for the year ended June 30, 1913. It shows a balance of profits for bond interest of \$804,300, or \$14,300 more than the interest charge. The income account and balance sheet have been so radically altered that no comparison with previous years is feasible. The figures follow:

INCOME ACCOUNT	
Gross profit	\$1,718,822
Operating expenses	1,054,441
Profit before charging bond interest and amortization but not including \$202,285, being the company's proportion (approximately 50 per cent) of undistributed earnings reported by jointly-owned corporations	664,380
Interest	650,000
Amortization of bond discount, or organization expenses, etc.	175,583
Loss for year before charging general depreciation of plant or depletion of phosphate rock	101,402
Depreciation	667,972
Special reserves set up at June 30, 1913	1



# Leading Events in Athletics • Princeton Leads at Chess

## CONTEST TODAY FINAL ROUND OF BIG CHESS PLAY

Harvard Meets Yale While Columbia Plays Princeton—Orange and Black Is Now in Lead in the Standing

### SOME GOOD MATCHES

STANDING OF THE COLLEGES	
Colleges	Won Lost
Princeton	5 3
Harvard	4 4
Columbia	3 4
Yale	3 5

NEW YORK—Harvard meets Yale and Princeton faces Columbia today in the final matches of the annual championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Chess Association at the Murray Hill hotel. Princeton is now leading in the standing with 5 points to 3; Harvard coming next with 4½ to 3½; Columbia third with 3½ to 4½ points, and Yale last with 3 points to 5.

Tuesday's matches saw some fine contests and found Princeton supplying the big upset of the meet to date by defeating Harvard 2½ to 1½. The success of the Tigers was due in a large measure to a victory by Carter at a moment when his supporters had given up the game as lost.

Columbia's team made amends for the indifferent showing against Harvard in the first round by beating Yale by 2½ to 1½ points. Ehrlich and Kerkus won their games, the latter, like Carter, being somewhat fortunate, as at one time draw would have been agreeable to his side. Yale scored at the fourth board and drew at the first.

Currier of Harvard scored against Captain Jarman of Princeton in a close pawn ending, lasting 60 moves, in which the former managed to queen his pawn just in advance of his opponent. The conditions of Jarman's victory in the first round were exactly reversed.

Princeton enjoyed a bit of good fortune at the seventh table, where Carter defeated Beers in 45 moves. The latter played excellent chess all the morning until, after 40 moves, he appeared to have his adversary at his mercy. At that stage he made an unfortunate capture of a pawn with his knight. It was an ill-considered maneuver, and he lost a rook in consequence.

In the afternoon session Princeton clinched the victory over Harvard through the victory of Chamberlin over Washburn in 45 moves. The game was fairly even until the ending, in which each player had a knight and pawns. Chamberlin, however, had his king placed to a better advantage, besides having placed king's pawn. This told in his favor.

A long struggle between Stockton and Winkelman ended in a draw after 61 moves.

COLUMBIA VERSUS YALE	
COLUMBIA	YALE
1—H. Leede	1/2 R. Beach
2—D. E. Ehrlich	1/2 G. A. Quarles
3—E. F. Kerkus	1/2 D. C. Job
4—J. M. Bird	1/2 T. A. Lightner
Total	2 1/2
Columbia played white on boards 1 and 3. The openings: 1, Ruy Lopez; 2, King's gambit; 3, Giuoco piano; 4, Queen's pawn.	
HARVARD VERSUS PRINCETON	
HARVARD	PRINCETON
5—B. Winkelman	1/2 K. Stockton
6—P. M. Currier	1/2 G. W. Jarman
7—D. M. Beers	1/2 E. S. Carter
8—W. M. Washburn	1/2 W. B. Chamberlin
Total	1 1/2
Princeton played white on boards 1 and 3. The openings: 5, Scotch gambit; 6, French defense; 7, Evans gambit; 8, four knights opening.	

THE RECORDS TO DATE	
PRINCETON	HARVARD
Stockton	1 1/2
Jarman	1
Carter	1 1/2
Chamberlin	2
Total	5 1/2
COLUMBIA	
Leede	1 1/2
Ehrlich	1 1/2
Kerkus	1 1/2
Bird	2
Total	5 1/2

## NOTRE DAME ON YALE SCHEDULE

NEW HAVEN—Yale's football schedule for 1914, which has been tentatively decided upon, through not officially announced, will include some important changes from the schedule of the past season, the most notable being the addition of Notre Dame to the list.

It is several years since Yale has figured in an intercollegiate battle with a western eleven, but the unusual expenses next season, due to the opening of the Yale bowl, have led to an invitation to Notre Dame, and the Indiana University has about decided to accept. The game, according to present plans, will be played at New Haven on Oct. 17.

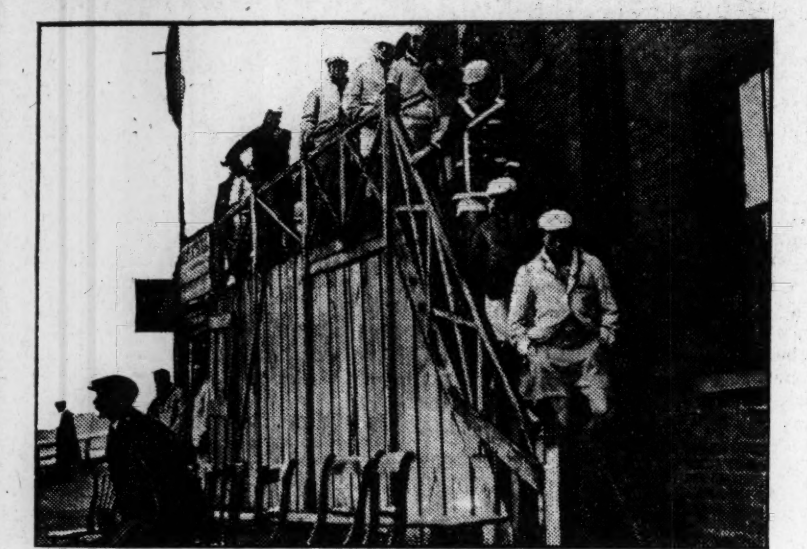
## SIDELINE NOTES

Coach Brooke of the University of Pennsylvania eleven is said to be in favor of numbering the players next fall.

It is stated at Philadelphia that the University of Michigan will probably play at Franklin field Thanksgiving day next year.

YALE SEVEN BEATS CORNELL SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Yale defeated Cornell at hockey here Tuesday night by a score of 3 to 2.

## PREPARING FOR BIG ENGLISH RACE



(Copyrighted by Sport & General)  
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TRIAL EIGHTS AT ELY  
The crew leaving Appleyards boathouse

(Special to the Monitor)  
CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—The recent trial eight race for places in the Cambridge boat indicated that the standard of rowing at that university has improved very much of late. Without doubt there will be even keener competition for a chance to represent Cambridge than there has been in the past.

Practice starts on Jan. 9. Swann, Clark, Buxton and Tower of old Blues are expected to row and among those in the running for the vacant places are P. C. Livingston, R. Gould, K. G. Garnett, H. W. C. Vines, A. Swann and J. A. Ritson. Livingston and Gould both rowed in the Head of the River crew last June and also in the Jesus "Grand" eight at Henley.

## COLLEGE HOCKEY TITLE WILL REST WITH FOUR TEAMS

Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Cornell Looked Upon as Best Sevens in Championship Run

NEW YORK—While there will be no regularly organized schedule of games for the intercollegiate hockey championship series this year, seven games with Princeton, Cornell, Harvard and Yale as the contenders have been announced on which probably will rest the title. The first match of the series will be played at the St. Nicholas rink Jan. 10 by Princeton and Cornell. The final match comes Saturday, Feb. 21, and will be played only in case of a tie in which Yale, Harvard and Princeton may figure.

Yale and Princeton are scheduled for their first game in the new rink at New Haven Jan. 28. If it cannot be played there on that date the match will be played in the St. Nicholas rink, in this city. Neither Columbia nor Dartmouth, the teams which, with Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Cornell, comprise the Intercollegiate Hockey League, have a part in the announced series.

Columbia will meet Dartmouth at the Dartmouth carnival Feb. 12, and the Blue and White will probably also have two games with Cornell. No contests have been announced, however, for Dartmouth outside of the one with Columbia.

The schedule of college championships games is as follows:

Jan. 10, Princeton vs. Cornell at New York; 28, Harvard vs. Princeton at Boston; Yale vs. Princeton at New Haven; 31, Yale vs. Princeton at New York.

Feb. 14, Harvard vs. Princeton at New York; 18, Harvard vs. Princeton at New York in case of a tie; 21, Yale vs. Harvard at New York, or Yale vs. Princeton, at New York, in case of a tie.

## THREE BOSTON A. A. ATHLETES NOT TO COMPETE

W. H. Meanix, Carl Gram and R. W. Atwater Debarred From Junior Championships

W. H. Meanix, Carl Gram and R. W. Atwater of the Boston A. A., who were to be entered in the junior athletic championship meeting of the A. A. U. in Brooklyn next month, cannot compete, according to Secretary J. E. Sullivan of the A. A. U.

G. V. Brown, the athletic manager of the B. A. A., wrote to Mr. Sullivan to see of these men would be eligible and he received word Tuesday that the rule prohibits any winner in the New England intercollegiate, New York state intercollegiate or other sectional championships from competing in the junior championships.

The fact that the men were winners in the N. E. A. A. U. championships would bar them. Meanix won the 440-yard and hurdles in the Maine intercollegiate and Atwater and Gram were winners in the N. E. I. A. A.

H. F. Mahoney of the B. A. A., who ran second to J. A. Powers in the mile at the N. E. A. A. U. meeting, is beginning to show fine speed. The club will enter him in the 1000-yard at the junior championships. Wyman, Green, Hiney and Connor may also be sent to those championships by the club.

## WANDERERS DEFEAT PILGRIMS

The Wanderers Hockey Club of New York defeated the Pilgrim A. A. of Boston, in their inter-city hockey match at the Boston Arena, Tuesday, 5 goals to 4.

## TAKE STEPS FOR DEFENSE OF POLO TITLE NEXT YEAR

Association Meets and Discusses Challenge by English—Suitable Mounts to Be Provided

NEW YORK—It was announced Tuesday by the polo association that at a recent meeting initial steps were taken toward preparing for the international match against the English challengers next summer. Candidates for the team and mounts for the players were discussed, and among other things it was decided to begin preliminary practice on April 1. The Georgian Court field at Lakewood was again named for that purpose, George Gould having renewed his offer to the association.

Among those who attended the meeting were Harry Payne Whitney, J. H. Groome, Charles Wheeler, R. L. Agassiz, William A. Hazard, president of the polo association, and H. L. Herbert, secretary. The matter of getting together suitable mounts was placed in the hands of a committee of four, composed of Louis A. Stoddard, Malcolm Stevenson, J. H. Groome and William A. Hazard.

It is further announced nothing had been heard from the English polo authorities since the challenge arrived. Two new clubs were elected to membership, the Chagrin Valley C. C. of Ohio and the Thousand Island Polo Club, with Edward S. Burke and A. G. Miles as the respective delegates.

## EXPECT CONTEST AT ELECTION OF N. Y. A. C. PRESIDENT

NEW YORK—That there will be a contest for the presidency of the New York Athletic Club is today certain, as the present incumbent of the office of president, W. H. Page, has not been selected by those in charge of the regular nomination to succeed himself.

The work of the nominating committee has resulted in their centering on J. W. Hyde as the man who would be best calculated to fill the position of president for the next year. Mr. Hyde has been a member of the Winged Foot organization for a number of years, and served as a member of the board of governors for about a year. He is said to be interested in track and field sports and to have competed as an oarsman during the late 70's.

Other men selected as running mates for Mr. Hyde are George Montgomery, as vice-president; F. R. Fortmeyer, secretary, and M. S. Baine, treasurer, while it seems assured that Paul Pilgrim, as captain, as well as the pair previously named, will succeed themselves.

No reason is given for not nominating the present leader of the club, whose work has been generally commended. It will be pointed out by his adherents, in case that he is chosen to head an opposition ticket, that the club will show by the next treasurer's report a credit over 1912 of \$90,000, which is said to be a sum which will stand out as against the returns which have been made in recent years by outgoing officers.

The nominating committee has until Friday at midnight as the time limit for the posting of their selections for the various offices, and it is anticipated that between now and that time they will disclose the names of those they have chosen as prospective members of the board of governors.

## J. A. GILMORE IS EVASIVE ON THE DEAL FOR TINKER

CHICAGO—President J. A. Gilmore, of the Federal League and also head of the Chicago Club of that organization today refused to confirm or deny the report that he had offered J. R. Tinker a contract calling for \$40,000 for three years to manage the Chicago team.

Gilmore promised to make public his list of managers for the young organization on Monday. It is believed that the Federal leaguers count upon getting Tinker before the end of the week unless the Brooklyn club offers the ex-Cincinnati leader more money.

Tinker freely admitted today that he had received an offer from the Federal leaguers and intimated that he might accept if Brooklyn did not make him a more satisfactory offer.

## YALE WRESTLING TEAM DEPENDING ON ITS VETERANS

Novice Meet Fails to Produce Any New Material Which Indicates Varsity Possibilities for This Winter's Big Events

### SIX INSIGNIA MEN

NEW HAVEN—Judging from the work shown in the novice wrestling meet, prospects of turning out a championship wrestling team at Yale this winter will depend upon the veterans as the new material does not appear to be of varsity calibre at the present time. While all of the novice bouts were marked by fast, close wrestling, there was little brilliant work, and but two or three men made a good record. In the 139-pound class Bales, a freshman, made a good showing, but it is exceedingly doubtful if he will be of use in that position so long as C. L. McIntyre '15 of last year's team is eligible.

On the whole, the most acceptable showing was made by H. V. Kohler '14S in the 175-pound class, and he may be able to fill this position on the varsity.

The squad has been at work for about seven weeks, and there has been ample time and chance for any men of promise to begin to develop. About 50 candidates began work under Coach Winters, this number gradually increasing into a squad of about 150.

With six out of eight insignia men back from last year's team which lost only one match during the entire season, the outlook is very good. The only men lost by graduation were C. E. Allen in the 175-pound class and T. L. St. Germain, the Indian heavyweight. This leaves the first five classes well taken care of by veterans.

In the 119-pound class S. P. Dodge '14, has no rivals who at present threaten to win that place from him. His nearest competitor will be Cozzolino, a first year man. Dodge is a remarkably clever wrestler and it is his mastery of the art of wrestling, rather than his physical strength, which should enable him to hold this place again this year.

In the 129-pound class W. L. Nute '14, and T. S. Thomas, both insignia men, are eligible. Both men are fast and clever wrestlers and either could fill the place creditably.

C. J. McIntyre '15, is the logical man for the representative in the 139-pound class. He has already been on the team for three years, wrestling in his freshman year in a lighter class. His closest rivals will be Bales and A. Gambordella '16.

A. K. Kelly '14, should be the representative in the 149-pound class. His work last year was of an exceptional sort. He showed a combination of great strength, coupled with extreme cleverness. He was not thrown during the entire season and lost only to Frantz, the Princeton champion, by a close decision.

Captain B. F. Avery, '14, end on the football team, is the candidate in the 162-pound class. He has wrestled on the team ever since his freshman year, and is now captain for the second time. An extremely skillful wrestler and very powerful physically, he is looked upon by the wrestling circles at Yale as being the most finished master of the art that has been turned out there for years.

In the 175-pound class Kohler, '14, and Smith, a freshman, are the two most promising men for the position. Kohler is the cooler, and somewhat the more clever of the two.

There are no very promising men to fill the vacancy left in the heavyweight class by the graduation of St. Germain, and this position will be the weak point in the Yale team. At present the competitors in the 175-pound class are the most promising men for this class as well. Titus is another possibility for the place, but there is no first-class heavyweight on the squad this year.

Both this position and the 175-pound class are receiving careful attention from Coach Winters, but they cannot be made as strong as the first five. If the extra insignia man in the 129-pound class could be made use of, moving each man up one class, the team would probably be stronger than it would with new and inexperienced men in the two heavier weights. This plan has not been advanced as yet by the captain, however.

## FINAL CUT AT WILLIAMS

WILLIAMSTOWN—The final cut in the Williams varsity basketball squad has been announced and Captain Hodge, Donne, Lefferts, Deely, Langford, Dempsey, Hay Toolan, Patterson, Garfield and Schrieber are retained.

## YALE DEFEATS LOYOLA

BALTIMORE, Md.—Spectacular team work Tuesday night featured the basketball contest between Loyola College and the Yale University, in which the latter triumphed by a score of 41 points to 29.

## BUCKINGHAM TO COACH DENVER

DENVER, Col.—H. G. Buckingham of Memphis, Tenn., has been appointed coach of the University of Denver football team. He formerly was a coach of the University of Tennessee.

Billiards! A Royal Xmas Gift. The "Baby Grand" Home Billiard Table. Easy Terms. Book Free. BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO. Dist. N. Y. City.

## BELIEVE TRIAL YACHT RACES MAY BE IN N. Y. WATERS

Say Tests for Honor of Representing U. S. Will Be Held in L. I. or Block Island Sound

NEW YORK—While the actual course that will be used for trying out the three yachts that are to contest next summer for the honor of representing the United States in the international races for the America cup has not yet been announced, it was stated in this city Tuesday that the trials would be held either in Long Island or Block Island sound.

This decision is causing considerable disappointment in Massachusetts bay, as the yachtsmen of that locality had hoped to see the three boats in action in at least one trial event. This, however, does not mean that none of the three yachts will be seen in Massachusetts, as the Gardner-designed boat which is being built for A. S. Cochran at South Boston will be tried out alone a few times in Massachusetts bay, and the craft from George Owen's design, which is being built at Bath, Me., for the syndicate headed by E. Walter Clark of Philadelphia and George M. Pynchon of this city, will be tried out off Bath.

Both, however, will be brought around Cape Cod into anchorages in Long Island sound before they are given their finishing touches preparatory to their first actual trials. This course was agreed on by the owners and designers of all three yachts.

Members of the Corinthian and Eastern Yacht Clubs of Marblehead have hopes to persuade the owners of the South Boston and Bath-built craft to at least stop off in Marblehead on their way to the early regattas in the sound, and to persuade the flag officers syndicate and N. G. Herreshoff to have the Bristol boat taken around the cape.

Robert W. Emmons, 2d, manager of the Herreshoff boat, has been urged to have this done, but much as he wanted to please the eastern yachtsmen, he decided that such a plan was unwise as it would subject the boat to the possible strains in the seas almost invariably encountered over Nantucket shoals in rounding the cape. The boats being built down East will be kept there until there is every prospect of ideal weather conditions for their trip over the shoals.

All the yacht clubs on Long Island sound hope to get a share of the races between the trio of big cup boats, and as prizes will be really no inducement for them, every effort will be bent to arrange races on convenient dates and schedules that will not conflict with one another.

## GIANTS' TRAINING SCHEDULE GIVEN

NEW YORK—Secretary John B. Foster of the New York National League Baseball Club has announced the spring training trip schedule of the team. For the first time in many years the Giants will not play an exhibition game on the Polo grounds before the beginning of the regular season. They have been assigned to the road until the day before the opening. The training schedule of the first team is:

March 14, 15, 21, 22, Dallas; 28, 29, 30, 31, Houston.

April 1, Beaumont; 4, 5, 6, 7, New Orleans; 8, Mobile; 9, Chattanooga; 11, 12, 13, Baltimore.

The training schedule of the second team is:

March 7, S. Dallas; 14, 15, 21, 22, Waco; 28, 29, Dallas; 30, Denison; 31, Sherman.

April 1, Bonham; 2, Paris; 3, Tazewell; 4, 5, 6, Memphis; 7, Nashville; 8, Knoxville; 9, Asheville; 10, Richmond; 11, Portsmouth.

## RENSSELAER ELECTS GALLAGHER

TROY, N. Y.—A. C. Gallagher, who played a brilliant game at fullback during the last season has been elected captain of next year's eleven at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. The varsity initial has been awarded to 15 members of the team.

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## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

One would almost think the subject of the match and medal play temperament was a threadbare one. Every golf writer has voiced his sentiments on it at some time or other. Yet Cecil Barcroft's comments on it in reference to the final of the News of the World tournament this year, which came out in the World of Golf, put the matter in a very clear and interesting way, holding a thought too often forgotten by the average player. He says:

These remarks are the outcome of a conversation which I had at Walton Heath with a very eminent critic. I referred to Moran's want of experience in match play, expressing my belief that his forte lay in medal play. To this came the retort that in the case of a golfer of the first class, both forms of golf should be played by him—one the same as the other. This theory was advocated eloquently by my critic in a London daily journal, in an article which I have unfortunately missed. I have heard strenuous arguments in its favor urged by many thinking golfers. That it is a heresy of the worst type I have not the slightest doubt, especially after following the play at Walton Heath up to the final.

Theoretically one aims at accomplishing each hole in as few strokes as possible, and therefore the play of the antagonist should be ignored. But it is easily apparent that it cannot be ignored on the green. The opponent playing the odd gets down a very long putt. We are some 10 or 15 yards from the pin, and in medal play our chief concern is to lay our putt dead. In match play such worthy achievement is quite useless. We must give the hole a chance, and so a bolder form of putting becomes necessary.

Go further back and imagine the opponent laying his approach dead. Here our play for the par of the green is again put at naught. Our approach must be attempted more boldly than we should play it in at medal round. Again take the converse—the opponent badly bunkered, ourselves placed with a very difficult shot to get within 20 yards of the pin. Can it be contended that the risks are the same as in medal play? By playing the safe game we may drop a stroke as regards the par value of the hole, but will win it almost to a certainty.

If a first class golfer is to play a match just as he would a medal round, the number of holes he is up or down should not affect him in the least. Except for stymies, he is in no way hampered by his opponent's ball. If there is a golfer who can play a match in this cold-blooded fashion he must indeed be a rare avis. In the semi-final of the News of the World tournament, Braid and Watt were in the rough to the left or the fifth green, Braid being furthest from the pin. Did he play his second as if in medal play? Not for a moment. He solemnly stalked toward Watt's ball to see how it lay, and, finding it lay none too well, played from a heathery lie, a safe and unenterprising pitch on to the green with no risks taken. His judgment was correct at outset, for Watt's shot attempted little; that he holed a grand putt was another affair.

Be the players of the very best quality, the personal equation must enter into match play. To play the odd time after time must tell because your opponent knows where he stands, and what he has to do. Despite all theories of aiming at the par value of the holes, the great professional tournaments I have seen, especially this last one at Walton Heath, make me certain that the professionals watch each other as closely as do ordinary amateurs, and that the personal element equally affects the results.

Match play is the natural mode of golf for the amateur. Once or twice in the year he takes part in a strenuous 36-hole competition by strokes, the six rounds (including two qualifying) of the open championship are irksome. In the recent history of the open cham-

pionship it will be found that in the earlier rounds some amateurs have easily held their own with the professionals. That they have failed to last is due chiefly, I think, to the unaccustomed nature of the combat.

The professional's public performances are chiefly in medal play. His training tends toward accuracy above all other things, and in long contests such as the open championship, he can afford to wait, knowing that provided he is on his game, there is a great chance of wearing the others down. How different is this from the one short, sharp and decisive combat such as that in the News of the World tournament, where sometimes he is against a most brilliant game put up by an opponent whom most times he would defeat. Here his mere accuracy is of no avail, taking his courage in his hands he must go out for everything.

## PICKUPS

Montreal claims to have the only Italian battery in baseball. The pitcher is Antonio Carlo and the catcher, John Pool-Smith.

It is expected that Catcher Phelps of the Brooklyn Nationals will manage the Albany Club of the New York state league next summer.

John Miller, the Pittsburgh first baseman who was traded to St. Louis has notified Manager Huggins of the latter club that will sign a contract next month.

The New York Giants are to try out an amateur pitcher at Marlin next spring. His name is Spencer and according to Scout Kinsella he will become one of the best in the National league.

Should Coombs come back to championship form next summer, Manager Mack will have a very impressive pitching staff in Coombs, Plank, Bender, Bush, Brown and Shawkey.

Manager Griffith is having hard work securing a seasoned outfielder. He has been after several in the National league, but it is doubtful if waivers could be secured on the players he wants as several of the clubs in that league are after such men.

It looks as if the reception to be tendered the world baseball tourists on their arrival in New York next spring would be a big affair. Both President Johnson of the American League and President Tener of the National are in favor of the proposition. The reception will end with a big banquet.

## CAPTAIN JONES PLANS STRONG TEAM FOR CADETS

R. C. Jones, the newly elected captain of the First Corps Cadets football team for next fall, is today starting on his new duties with much vigor and a determination to get together a football team that will score its first victory over a battery A team in the Harvard Stadium next Thanksgiving day.

Captain Jones was elected Tuesday evening just before the team of 1913 sat down to a banquet tended to by the members of the corps. Over 250 members attended the dinner and they showed much enthusiasm despite the fact that they were badly defeated by the battery A last Thanksgiving day.

Sergeant Carroll Swan was toastmaster and he had a number of prominent football players to call on as speakers, including Lathrop Withington, Leo Leary of the Harvard varsity, coaching staff, T. J. Mullen, Coach Frank Boyd of the cadet team and Captain Brown.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## WOMAN'S LEGAL STATUS IN JAPAN

FROM the beginning of Japanese history to the introduction of Chinese civilization, women occupied a very high place in Japan and filled positions of importance and honor in state, religion and household. Several empresses at different times ruled the empire. The greatest light in the world of pure Japanese literature are both women—Murasaki Shikibu and Sei Shonagon. Their superb productions, "Genji Monogatari" and "Makurano Soshi", are strong proofs of a large measure of liberty and of high position in society enjoyed by women of the time. It was chiefly the Confucian doctrine of the three obediences: Obedience, while yet unmarried, to a father; obedience, while married, to a husband; obedience, while widowed, to a son, that changed the primitive state of comparative freedom and independence of woman. Buddhism and feudalism contributed also to place women in an inferior position and state of dependence.

Many Americans assume that women still occupy an inferior position in Japan under the law. But this is not true, asserts a writer in the bulletin of the Japan Society. During the past 50 years female education has spread throughout the country; western jurisprudence has superseded Chinese and a great revolution has come over the social and legal position of woman. The new civil code of Japan created a new legal woman. It proceeds upon the basis of equality of the sexes, and makes no distinction between men and women in their enjoyment and exercise of private rights so long as the woman remains single. She may now become the head of the house; she may exercise parental authority over her child; if she is a widow, she may adopt children; she may make contracts, acquire or dispose of property, in her own name. In short, she may be a party to any legal transaction so long as she remains unmarried. When she is married, her state of coverture obliges her to obtain the permission of her husband before doing certain acts, such as contracting debts, instituting legal proceedings, entering into contracts of personal service, etc. But even though she does these acts without her husband's permission, they are not void, but only voidable.

## Whistler on the Beauty of a London Night

James MacNeil Whistler, who had so well explored the secrets of color and discovered their influences one upon another that he was able to present color harmonies so perfect, nocturnes so marvelous and so convincing in their insistent truth, insight and research that those who had eyes to see were able to follow in his steps and learned from him how to approach the study of nature in a spirit at once humble and alert—gives a resplendent description of a night on the Thames as it appeared to his poetic vision. He says: "And when the evening mist clothes the riverside with poetry, as with a veil, and the poor buildings lose themselves in the dim sky, and the tall chimneys become campanili, and the warehouses are palaces in the night, and the whole city hangs in the heavens, and fairly land is before us—then the wayfarer hastens home; the working man and the cultured one, the wise man and the man of pleasure, cease to understand, as they have ceased to see, and nature, who, for once, has sung in tune, sings her exquisite song to the artist alone, her son and her master—her son in that he loves her, her master in that he knows her."

## "From Stage to Stage"

All are raised and borne By that great current in its onward sweep. Wandering and rippling with caressing waves, Around green islands, fragrant with the breath Of flowers that never wither. So they pass From stage to stage along the shining course Of that fair river, broadening like a sea.

In the room Of this grief-shadowed present there shall be A present in whose reign no grief shall gnaw The heart, and never shall a tender tie Be broken—in whose reign the eternal change That waits on growth and action shall proceed With everlasting Concord hand in hand.

## Washington's Deeds

Washington . . . commands by his integrity, by his justice. He loved power by instinct and strong government by reflective choice. Twice he was made dictator with absolute power, and never abused the awful and despotic trust. The monarchic soldiers and civilians would make him King. He trampled on their offer and went back to his fields of corn at Mt. Vernon. The grandest act of his public life was to give up his power; the most magnanimous deed of his private life was to liberate his slaves.

## Questions in English

How did writers of English contrive to express themselves before the phrase "breaking the record" was invented? What have we gained by saying "consensus of opinion," when the old phrase, "general agreement," is still available? Why should we altogether discard "tendency" for "trend," which does not mean quite the same thing?—Youths Companion.

## Awareness Wise

It may be well to smile in the face of danger, but it is neither well nor wise to let danger approach unchallenged and unannounced.—Garfield.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## How Marbles Are Made

Some kinds of marbles are made out of a very hard sort of stone that is cut into small square pieces. These are thrown, 150 at a time, into the marble mill. This is a flat stone with a great many furrows in its face, which all run down into one center. A block of oak of the same size as the stone is made to revolve on the stone while water flows over it. This with the edges of the furrows causes the little squares of stone to be ground round and round together until they are all of them rounded. All their angles are broken off by this grinding process. Nothing is left but the perfectly symmetrical central core of the stone which slips and slides about. It cannot be ground any smaller because every particle of it is made round. This is why the marbles are almost always perfectly round. They look as if they had been made in a mold. Of course, glass marbles are made differently and so are some of the curiously colored ones. One of these simple marble machines can turn out 20,000 marbles a week.

## Some Odd Houses

Children are not the only folk who like to build houses and "play house" in queer places. There is a house built in a tree in a certain town in California which is regularly rented to people for the summer months. It has a veranda round it, and, of course, a flight of steps to the ground, but the big branches of the tree run through the rooms. Peter Pan's little house in the very tip-tree

## Device Sustains Tone of Wind Instrument

Richard Strauss, in his "Festliches Praeludium," recently performed in Chicago and New York, has made use of a new device known as the "aerophor," by means of which a tone may be sustained by a wind instrument for an almost indefinite length of time. The Harvard Musical Review cites Robin H. Legge, who describes it as a kind of pump, which is "simplicity itself, for it consists merely of a bellows worked by the foot of the player, which is connected with the wind instrument by a length of rubber tubing. By means of this tube and bellows any note or series of notes may be sustained or played for just as long a period of time as the player may desire. That it is no toy is clear from the enthusiasm in its behalf of such men

as Richter, Strauss—who calls it epoch-making, and states that its inventor, Mr. Samuels, has opened up by its means an entirely new field for orchestral technique—Siegfried Wagner, Nikisch, Balling, Mengelberg and others of the truly great."

## Power in Bible Truths

That the truths of the Bible have the power of awakening an intense moral feeling in man under every variety of character, learned or ignorant, civilized or savage . . . that they send a pulse of healthful feeling through all the domestic, civil and social relations; that they teach men to live right . . . and that they teach each other's welfare . . . that they lead each man to aspire after a conformity to a Being of infinite holiness . . . are facts incontrovertible . . . as the demonstrations of mathematics.—Francis Wayland (1830).

## SERVING ONE ANOTHER IN LOVE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO THE world at large the idea that we are to forgive our enemy seven times seven or love our neighbor as we love ourselves appears to be so far beyond present accomplishment as to admit of only a relatively practical application. As long as we believe that though God is Spirit man is a material finite being, governed by human passions, the teaching of Jesus appears to be difficult of attainment, but when we are once awakened to the fact that man is wholly spiritual and that he lives in a world governed by God's laws, his relations to his fellow beings are regarded from a totally new standpoint.

It has been granted to the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy to set forth afresh to this generation the practical meaning and spiritual significance of the life of Jesus of Nazareth and to help many people to that understanding of God which makes the commandments a living force. She has shown in the Christian Science textbook that "The real man being linked by Science to his Maker, mortals need only turn from sin and lose sight of mortal selfhood to find Christ, the real man and his relation to God" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 316). With a spiritual perception which enabled her to see the true facts of being, Mrs. Eddy has made evident that the teaching of Jesus is for all time; she has given mankind a clearer understanding of God as everpresent Love, and has shown that the pathway from matter to Spirit, from death to Life, is eternally available through Love. The love which we are called upon to exercise toward God and our neighbor is, as Mrs. Eddy makes plain, a very different thing from mere mortal affection, however pure and deep such affection may

seem. "To love one's neighbor as one's self, is a divine idea; but this idea can never be seen, felt, nor understood through the physical senses" (Science and Health, p. 88). The reign of divine Love is not afar off, as most of us have been trained to believe; it is a present reality which is man's protection in his daily endeavor for greater purity and fuller consecration. The essence of this love is service. In the epistle to the Galatians we are told to "serve one another." This service can only be attained through complete self-surrender, for true love is essentially sacrificial. Right loving entails the destruction of mortal self for good. It must be accompanied by the understanding which discerns the divine guiding hand and is really for the submission that leads to the wider freedom which Truth alone can give.

With the wisdom that characterizes her teachings, Mrs. Eddy has shown us how, as God's sons, we have the power to emerge from the material to the spiritual, and because of this power the Sermon on the Mount is not a mere counsel of perfection, beyond our reach. Service carries with it not only willingness to endure but willingness to forsake false material beliefs, beliefs which hinder us from complete union with God. Christian Science shows us that Christianity is a religion demonstrable at every step, that by constancy to the ideal set before us, we can assuredly prove that "all things work together for good to them that love God," and that we have the ability to practise what we truly understand. As we awake to the fact that God is all power and that there is no other power but God, good; that God is Love and that man is God's idea,

we realize that infinite Love can know no separation and no division. If we earnestly serve Love we shall see no evil in our neighbor, for evil is incorporeal, impersonal, unreal. Real love not only strives to, but actually does, bring to earth God's will even as it is in heaven; it harbors no unkind thought, utters no unjust judgment or censure and sees only the good which God's image must express, since God and His idea cannot for one moment be separated.

As man comes to grasp more fully that divine Love is ever with him, guiding and protecting him, he will realize his God-given dominion over sin and sickness and human guile just in such measure as he responds to that Love. As the Christian Scientist strives to bring into his daily life and his commercial transactions the sense of cooperation and purity that are the foundation both of the family and of the state, so he gains an increasing consciousness of happiness and well-being. Concurrently with the growth of his understanding he learns to rely less upon the false evidence of the limited physical senses and to look to the hidden things which though "not seen" are the realities of being. Step by step he proves with convincing assurance that through infinite divine Love alone is the way to freedom from fear, from all existing wrong conditions and from the baneful results of false concepts of life. In proportion as he responds to the influence of the Love which is everpresent, and obeys the command, "In love serve one another," so is he given increasing power over evil, sin and sickness. He knows that in the fullness of time this way will be recognized by all men and the long-hoped-for brotherhood of man will be established.

## Schooling Teaches This Farm Lad to Love His Hoe

WITH the flavor of the soil and toil in it, a poem by Percy Mackaye in the Forum tells the story of an American farm boy and answers those who cavil at classic education for toilers. Here is a viewpoint of education that in these days of vocational training is being somewhat overshadowed:

"Old Hezekiah leaned hard on his hoe And squinted long at Eben, his lank son. The silence shrilled with crickets. Day was done.

And, row on dusky row, Tall bean poles ribbed with dark the gold-bright afterglow. Eben stood staring; ever, one by one, The tendrils tops turned ashen as they faded.

Still Eben stared."

The next stanza begins "O there is wonder in New Hampshire hills," but

ends with the reminder that the man "who only hoes" has no dew of wonder upon him. Hezekiah asks the boy what he is "staring on." Eben turns suddenly, drops his hoe and as quickly lifts it, strikes it across his bended knee and throws the two broken parts on the ground. Without a word he starts away. "Where are ye bound?" the father shouts and Eben answers, "To school."

We next see the boy in his best Sunday black, his dinner pail bobbing against his hip under the swallow tail, and his shoes in his hand. He is, tramping to the village.

"Now on the mountain, morning laughed with light— With light and all the future in her face, For there she looked on many a far-off place And wild adventurous sight, For which the mad young autumn wind hallooed with might

And dared the roaring mill-brook to the race, Where blue-jays screamed beyond the pine-dark pool— To school!—To school!"

At last just where the sun bowed through the pines at last it rose—his "tower of prophecy, the academy."

"They learn to live who learn to contemplate. For contemplation is the unconfined God who creates us. . . . And all that age and after-knowledge augurate

Lies in a little dream of youth enshrined: That dream to nourish with the skillful rule Of love—is school."

Eben had seen the great hills roll their

shadows, tints and sheens, but the last word rhymed with his beans, and he had never learned to think. Now at the academy he makes Virgil and Caesar his familiars. He goes back home with the little sheepskin roll in his hand. He finds his father still in the bean patch. Eben stoops and puts together again the broken pieces of his hoe, but as he stoops the sunset gates open and through them come trooping poets and kings, his fellow conquerors, who like him bore ignorant gibes, and One "who redeemed from malice the wild hearts of men." So Eben turned again to his beans, but his heart marched to the music of far-borne trumpetings. He planted joys, for his ancient spleens.

"Old Hezekiah loosed his tongue: 'Well, boy, this school—what has it learned ye to know?' He said: 'To hoe.'"

## HOPEFUL RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK

A CHEERING forward look in the realm of religion is made by the Rev. Hugh Black of Union Seminary in the New York Times. He deduces that as America has done splendidly whatever she has undertaken thus far, when she decides to give to the world not only great bridges and canals but a higher religious type she will do that as triumphantly as all else. He by no means considers America essentially non-religious. He regrets the division of Protestantism and foresees unity "at least in religious ambition," as he terms it. He thinks that all the good work going on in America today, the marvelous expression of good will and of brotherhood, typed by such non-sectarian work as that of the Y. M. C. A. for example, is really the work of the church. It is the church, he says. The

church is not a congregation attending on a Sunday service. It is the living of the people. It is in this life of love and service where America is showing herself essentially religious. There is selfishness and materialism, to be sure, but the ideal of human brotherhood, of pity for the weak, the discernment of the essential right of every man to his quota of joy, this is not a materialistic idea and its workings in the land of the west show that at heart this is still the land of religious ideality.

Religious forms may be changing, for they are never religion. As when Christianity came to the world the old religions were dissolving and the whole world was full of moral and intellectual unrest and seeking, so now the very things which some people see as signs of decadence or loss are really the forerunners of a period of great religious revival, so Mr. Black foretells. Before the reformation a similar restlessness and change of thought existed. Indeed the period before the reformation Mr. Black thinks especially like that of the present hour. For it was then largely new learning that stirred men to discontent with all formalism, and above all the new knowledge of the Bible.

## Gasoline From Oil Waste

Much of the gas produced from the oil wells of Oklahoma is wasted, but where this "casing-head" gas is found to be rich in gasoline several plants have been installed for the extraction of the gasoline. This has become a considerable industry, as there is a ready sale for the product. At the close of 1912 there were 12 of these plants in operation, compared with nine at the close of 1911.

## FULDA CATHEDRAL, HESSEN, GER.



(Reproduced by permission)

THE once famous Benedictine abbey of Fulda was founded in 744 by the Englishman, St. Boniface, who earned the title of the "Apostle of Germany." It was at one time a great center of learning and in the tenth century its abbot was made primate of all the abbots of Germany. At the beginning of the eleventh century, however, the monastery had to be reformed and from that time onward its importance steadily de-

creased. The present cathedral stands on the site of the former abbey church. It was built in 1704-12 on the plan of St. Peter's at Rome, its length being 324 feet and its dome being 108 feet high. In it there is a very interesting old statue of Charlemagne, while under the choir is the crypt of St. Boniface which dates from the eighth or ninth century and was originally a part of one of the earlier churches on this site.

## Mirabeau as an Orator

Speaking of the marvelous eloquence and power of Mirabeau, M. Barthou, former prime minister of France, in his biography of that great man, says: "It was when he owed nothing to anybody that Mirabeau rose above himself and was really incomparable. His improvisations, in which he poured all the ardor of his fiery soul, flung torrents of flame into the Assembly. Then he would put his whole soul into words, and become tumultuous, vibrant and pathetic, scornful and menacing, impetuous and ironical, without ever losing his self-possession amid the passions he let loose, and roused and appeased at his will. He would overpower his hearers, overwhelm their rancor, reduce to silence all impatient jealousy and rival ambitions. All were subjugated and spellbound. According to Barnave, no man of his time could approach him, and no orator, ancient or modern, has ever surpassed the force and beauty of his talent."

## Unpoetic Name

The poet, N. P. Willis, once made a journey to the crest of the Alleghenies to peer over and see what was on the other side. He hoped, as he says, to "hang his hat on the evening star," and was much disgusted to find that the highest point at that place was called "Cranberry Summit."

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We cannot get away from the great books of the world.—Hamilton Wright Mabie.

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## Picture Puzzle

THAT'S WHERE WE SAW THE GREAT BLAZE IN THE CELEBRATION OF JULY 4<sup>TH</sup>



What part of a house?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE: Pump.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, December 24, 1913

Tomorrow, Dec. 25, will be generally observed as Christmas day, and the day's editions of *The Christian Science Monitor* will be omitted.

### Canadian View of Parcel Post

A WESTERN Canadian contemporary, commenting upon the reported large profits in the operation of the United States parcel post, takes what we believe to be the proper view of the subject. It might be said that it is a view which harmonizes with that taken by this newspaper recently with regard to United States postal development and expansion. The hope is expressed by our Canadian contemporary, that is, that in Canada there may be no encouragement of the idea of using the parcel post to create a surplus for the postoffice department. It is conceded that there may be branches of the service now reporting deficits to which some of the receipts from parcel transmission might legitimately be applied, but that effort in general should be directed toward improving the service rather than toward drawing profits from it.

This is putting the matter rationally. Such reasoning is applicable to both countries alike. For the United States it may be said that public opinion will favor, first of all, improvement of the postal service until it is brought up to the very highest standard. All employees should be adequately compensated. The hours of labor should be reasonable. Every possible appliance that will make for expedition of the mails should be secured. The railroads which carry the mails should be justly compensated. The utmost efficiency should be required and rewarded.

If, on top of all this there are evidences of a surplus, rates should be lowered. It was never intended, nor is it now desired, that the postoffice shall be a money-making concern. It is for the accommodation of the public, and this accommodation should be general and thorough and constant. Low rates are desirable, everything else being equal, but perfection should come first.

### Naming the Federal Reserve Board

HAVING aided materially in shaping the basic principles of the new United States banking and currency law, President Wilson is now confronted by the grave duty of naming the superior officials who will give it effect. This choice he will make while on his coming deserved vacation in the South. The ardors of a congressional session producing two large constructive statutory enactments, on which the executive's thought and will have been deeply stamped, have caused a natural demand by the President for lessening of the tension. He wants to go apart and think before he begins to will again.

To find men who will take the places on the federal reserve board, men who have the requisite technical knowledge of banking, who are used to planning administratively on large lines and who at the same time are free from sectional, professional or class prejudices, is not to be an easy task. For some men who are eligible, acceptance would imply considerable sacrifice of annual income, despite the comparatively large salaries determined for the appointees. To such persons the President must appeal on the ground of duty. Nor will he, we think, be disappointed if he thus appeals. Men show an unexampled willingness just now to aid the state in righting itself and in gaining control of those powers that belong to it but that of late have been lost to selfish interests, personal and corporate.

That a large majority of the national banks will come under the new law seems likelier than it did a month ago. The attrition of open debate, committee room conference and interviews of financiers with congressional leaders has so shaped the final form of the law that the banking fraternity cannot carp at it or with propriety evade it.

### Next Comes the Automatic Scrubber

MODERN invention has lightened woman's work. While there is still much need of improvement in some of the vocations open to her, it is impossible to look back far without realizing that great progress has been made in the matter of substituting machinery for manual labor in those tasks and callings to which tradition and custom assigned her. The spinning wheel and the loom passed out of her province almost completely while the last century was still in its teens. Running water took the place of the town pump supply. The cooking stove came into use. Tom Hood would probably never have written his "Song of a Shirt" had he known of the results to follow from Elias Howe's discovery that an eye could be put in the point of a needle. It is a question whether the hydrant, the cooking stove or the sewing machine did most in the past toward bringing about the liberation of womankind from drudgery, but that this liberation was not complete is seen in the fact that drudgery calling upon inventive genius for elimination remained for many years longer a portion of woman's lot.

There was the washing, for instance, and the ironing. In the estimation of many housewives, worse still, there was the sweeping. It is possible in these days to dispense with all of these as they presented themselves in other days. There are washing machines, there are electric irons and there are vacuum cleaners. All housekeepers are not supplied with these as yet, but such devices will soon be as common as the ordinary utensils of the day. The important thing for the present is that they are now available. Running water, the kitchen range, gaslight, the sewing machine and so on, were all luxuries and possessions of the few for a time; they are now necessities and within the reach of the many. It will soon be so with the latest household labor-saving devices, and to these is to be added, so we understand, a scrubbing machine.

It might be said that millions of women have scrubbed their way down through the ages. Even within recent times it was part

of a woman's routine to do the scrubbing when she had nothing else pressing upon her at the moment. In the times when travel was rougher, when roads were dustier and muddier, when boots were kept more untidily—when everything was "brought in from the street" to bare floors—women who would be neat in their house-keeping scrubbed early and late. There is no occasion for so much home-scrubbing now, but it is still called for in public and quasi-public buildings, and doubtless a machine that will do the work as well as scrubwomen on hands and knees will mean another step forward. The scrubbing attitude is not of the enlightened twentieth century. If it be asked, How about the future of the scrubwomen—will not they suffer from the destruction of their occupation?—an answer will be found in the experience of all who have apparently been similarly superseded. Machinery has not diminished human opportunity; it has increased it. The scrubwoman will find another and a better calling. It is right that she should emerge from drudgery, that she should rise from her hands and knees, and because this is right a place commensurate with her capabilities already awaits her.

EVEN a fleeting rumor that one of the ports of New England is to lose a considerable item of commerce and another New England port is to gain it is sufficient to cause a stirring of the trade bodies of the losing city to get at the truth and to discuss ways of guarding against the loss or of recapture. Whatever prove to be the facts in this instance, it indicates the presence of a rivalry that presents an interesting question as to what should be the policy of these cities by the sea. Are they to be competitors to each other's injury or to a common benefit?

The outlay of millions of dollars now being made for harbor improvements is a token of the enterprise of the cities, in which the states are partners and even the national government shares. It is capable of being treated in each instance as a local affair or it may be accorded a wider value, as a part in making all the harbors that offer possible advantages available and attractive for commerce. The activity of Portland, Providence and New London, omitting Boston from consideration for a moment, is both a tribute to the men interested in the commercial development of each of them and an assurance of their getting some share, and a commensurate one, in ocean traffic. Is it to be supposed that the gain of any one of them is, in the course of years, to be the loss of the others, or one that will not be offset as the others enlist some new contribution to their business?

There is an occasional showing of an uncomfortable feeling towards Boston in one and another of the rival ports. Boston's position is hardly in doubt. It has come to its present prominence through a process of years, a combining of natural advantages with resolution to make them count. It has no more occasion to resent an occasional showing of rivalry than it has to place any obstacle in the way of other ports making the most of their respective opportunities. Recent interchange of visits by the representatives of the commercial bodies of the port cities has gone far to demonstrate that there is no other wish among those who really speak for them than that there shall be a development, at every point, of the highest possible readiness to handle great traffic and the fullest possible effort to secure it.

New England may properly regard itself as a unit. It is set apart geographically and its interests are closely interwoven. Its advantages as a great station for the commerce that flows in and out of the country are not to be defeated. Its own industrial development is inseparable from the provision of good ports of entry and export. But it may expect to miss its due in growth if, by an unhappy chance, it lets neighborhood jealousies occupy it in place of united work for the development of all its resources. What would be the happiest outcome of the new interest in commercial advance is to have the several ports showing themselves rivals in the best meaning of the word. Their rivalry is possibly constructive and possibly injurious, as all rivalries are. But let each of them stand out for all the trade it can gain while not obstructing or begrudging any gain that naturally accrues to another. Such a situation alone holds the promise that the entire group may come into its rightful possession and prominence in the world's trade.

### Trade of the Great Stores

AN ARTICLE in the Monitor discussing the enormous business done by the great retail establishments of the United States in this period serves to emphasize in another and an eloquent way the strides which the country has made within half a century. It is easily within the memory of many when the dry goods "palaces" of the principal American cities were about one tenth of their present size, when the proprietor of the retail dry goods establishment doing a business of from five to ten millions a year was recognized throughout the nation as a "merchant prince." Fifty years ago there was practically no conception of the extent to which the retail dry goods or department store has since been developed. Fine establishments there were in every large city, but their floor area, the number of their employees, the volume of their business, were in most cases small in comparison with the showing that is made today.

Of course, the growth of the retail dry goods or department trade will be attributed mainly to the growth of population, doubled in the period under consideration. But there have been two other operating factors—increased wealth and refinement of taste. Of themselves, population and wealth would not account for the character of the retail expansion. They would have forced growth, but they would not have compelled the architecture, the conveniences, the accommodations, the luxuries now identified with the retail trade in its larger expression. There has been tremendous growth in public taste as well as in public wants and needs. The retail stores of today are civic adornments. They are marts of trade in the highest sense. It is not going too far to describe those of the first rank as international expositions of the industries and the arts, or to say that they not only stimulate but reflect the culture of the people.

A REPORT to the effect that a dealer in secondhand battleships is prospering nicely will surprise nobody who has followed the first cost of these vessels and their subsequent junk appraisalment.

### Are Ports of New England to Be Rivals?

Are they to be competitors to each other's injury or to a common benefit?

WITHIN a generation American clubdom has seen rapid multiplication of university clubs in the largest centers of alumni residence. Alumnae of women's colleges also are similarly organized in a few cities, and will see to it during coming years that, as fast as opportunity offers, woman like man shall gain from the human contacts and social attrition provided by these little federations of persons liberally educated. A "university club" has the defects of its virtues. Providing a meeting place for graduates of many institutions on a parity of standing in all parts of the country, it does much to challenge and defeat the assumption of superiority by alumni of the dominant local university. This is an admirable democratic result worked out within a field of restricted operation. Fusion of graduates of the inland college and of the Atlantic coast urban university is an excellent fruit of the club idea. But if the product of the fusion is only an intensive interest in the club, or in the colleges and universities from which club members come, or in life as narrowly viewed by academic men, the outcome is far from as noble or inspiring as it might be.

Realizing this peril of undue concentration on self and on class interests the University Club of Atlanta, Ga., has proffered its services to the commonwealth as a leader in a state educational awakening. It is summoning to the task not only its own members but also all college graduates, "interested in their alma maters, in education and in Georgia." Such initiative, regardless for the moment of its outcome, seems to us admirable. The venture as such must at once force widespread discussion of the place of educated men in a democracy, and of their peculiar obligations in the light of their talents.

FROM points in the country as widely separated geographically as New Rochelle, N. Y., Hastings, Neb., and Toledo, O., news has come to the Monitor in the last fortnight of a sort which goes to show that the community "clean-up" movement is rapidly winning over the women's clubs. We have already touched editorially upon the civic activities of the women of New Rochelle. In Hastings the assistance of schoolboys has been obtained by the club women and the result of the campaign thus far carried on against dirt is pronounced "satisfactory beyond expectations." An unusually interesting passage in our report from this city is that which tells of the presentation of a handsome flag to the ward in which the most effectual work was performed. In Toledo, it appears, the plan is to have the city policed by the club women, with a captain in each ward and a patrol for each of the fifteen precincts, from 175 to 200 women being employed in this way. The patrol women would report to their respective ward captains regarding general conditions in the streets, alleys, backyards, vacant lots; the fall of soot, garbage removal, and so on.

In the three communities named, the clean-up movement, it should be understood, is simply the material expression of a moral undertaking of much deeper import. To quote from the Hastings report: "The ladies having the movement in charge rejoiced over a clean city, but more than all over the spirit of civic cleanliness and civic righteousness that was inspired in these future citizens"—the schoolboys enlisted in the cause. It is recognized in each of the cities referred to, as it must be recognized everywhere, that a community should enter upon a campaign for civic reform, so to speak, with clean hands. The city that is unclean physically is not properly prepared for the carrying on of a struggle looking to its moral uplift. Cleanliness promotes cleanliness. Clean streets, alleys, backyards and vacant lots constitute certainly an incentive, if not an inspiration, to clean living.

It seems to us that the club women of the country could not well engage in a work that is more needful or more promising than that involved in the "clean-up" movement. The results obtained under intelligent management are seen to be tangible, prompt and impressive. They lead to results of still greater value to the community. It is not difficult to see how a few years of well-directed labor on the plan followed by either New Rochelle, Hastings or Toledo would go far toward actually eliminating what is squalid from any city, small or large, and in substituting for it those evidences of neatness, taste and culture which stamp and distinguish always the self-respecting neighborhood.

REPORTS from Tokio indicate that the subsidized marine interests of Japan, already winning business in European and Asiatic waters with their finely appointed craft, are bent on increasing direct trade with the Americas following opening of the Panama canal. This was explicitly announced as a next step by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha at its recent annual meeting. Agents of this line have recently been inspecting the Atlantic seaboard cities of the United States, and now comes the announcement that Boston is to be the terminus of a line that will have New Orleans, Philadelphia and New York for way stations when once the canal is navigable. Boston, in its present era of commercial renaissance, naturally is finding satisfaction in this decision, as it will give the city not only a direct shipment route to the far east but also link it with southern ports for coastwise trade by a line that can act independently as to rates.

Japan is not without critics who question the net economic profit of the vast subsidy system by which the nation, in so short a time, has built up such an imposing national marine. The pros and cons of that proposition we will not now discuss. What is beyond dispute is that the policy of a nationally supported marine enables its administrators to act with a celerity and strategy not equaled by officials of the shipping lines that are without state aid when confronted by some such epoch-marking and revolutionary event as the union of the two oceans.

Shippers formerly dependent on British or German vessels for transport of their goods in Pacific waters have profited by the competition set up by Japan. The same outcome on a lesser scale will follow this new venture into Atlantic waters.

THE time one might spend on studying the income tax rules might be more profitably spent in acquiring a taxable income.

### New Functions for University Clubs

### Spread of Women's Clean-Up Movement

### Promoting Japan's Commercial Ambitions